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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,227

LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 19-20, 1980

Established 1887

Begin Toughens Autonomy Stance

View Contrasts With Carter's

By William Claiborne

LOD, Israel, April 18 (WP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in some of the strongest language he has used to date on the subject of Palestinian autonomy, today categorically rejected the notion of even a "quasi-parliament" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and said Israel would at all costs control security in the occupied territories as an "absolute condition" to an agreement.

In contrast to President Carter's optimistic analysis following their talks this week in Washington, that mainly "differences of interpretation" remained between Israel and Egypt on autonomy, Mr. Begin appeared to reject flexibility on two key issues that will confront the negotiators when they start intensified talks later this month in Herzliya, Israel.

To Egyptian proposals for a Palestinian assembly, from which would derive executive and judicial branches, Mr. Begin replied, "That means a Palestinian state all but in name, and even if people swear to us there won't be a Palestinian state, this will be the result."

On another matter brought up at a news conference after his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr. Begin would not comment on remarks made Wednesday night by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, that early elections should be held and that the government would collapse before its term ends next year. The prime minister said he would study Mr. Weizman's remarks over the weekend and decide whether to react.

On the Palestinian issue, he repeated his now familiar warning that a Palestinian state would evolve into a Soviet stronghold. Mr. Begin said, "Therefore, there can only be an administrative council with an appropriate number [of members] not to be turned into a quasi-parliament."

While Egypt's version of West Bank-Gaza autonomy has always included a large legislative body with wide powers and Israel's has envisioned a small administrative council responsible for managing only routine public services, U.S. negotiators have hoped there was enough flexibility left on both sides to reach a compromise.

Mr. Begin appeared to dispel that notion, saying, "We cannot play around with words and illusions, and therefore there can only be an administrative council as stipulated by the Camp David agreement. On this we stand."

Moreover, if Israel does not retain the right to control "terrorism, conspiracy and acts of violence and subversion" in the West Bank and Gaza, Mr. Begin said, then both the occupied territories and Israel proper "would turn into another Lebanon, but Lebanon would be a child's play in comparison to what would happen in our land."

If Egypt agrees to Israeli control of security, Mr. Begin said, then Israel would agree to an autonomy subcommittee to consider liaison arrangements explicitly included in the Camp David accord, including cooperation between Israeli forces and a "strong local police."

"Absolute Condition" "But it is an absolute condition that first our responsibility for security as such be accepted. If not, then there won't be any consideration of the [liaison] arrangements," Mr. Begin said.

The prime minister also said there was no room for negotiations on the subject of redividing Jerusalem, and that to permit the 100,000 East Jerusalem Arabs to vote in the autonomous council elections would be tantamount to partitioning the capital.

Mr. Begin's comments appeared to leave the autonomy negotiators little to talk about on substantive issues when they meet first in Herzliya and then in Alexandria for marathon sessions aimed at breaking the Egyptian-Israeli impasse.

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To Challenge Major U.S. Parties Anderson Plans to Run as Independent

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT) — Rep. John Anderson is preparing to announce that he will run for president as an independent candidate next fall, challenging in all likelihood President Carter on the Democratic ticket and Ronald Reagan of the Republican.

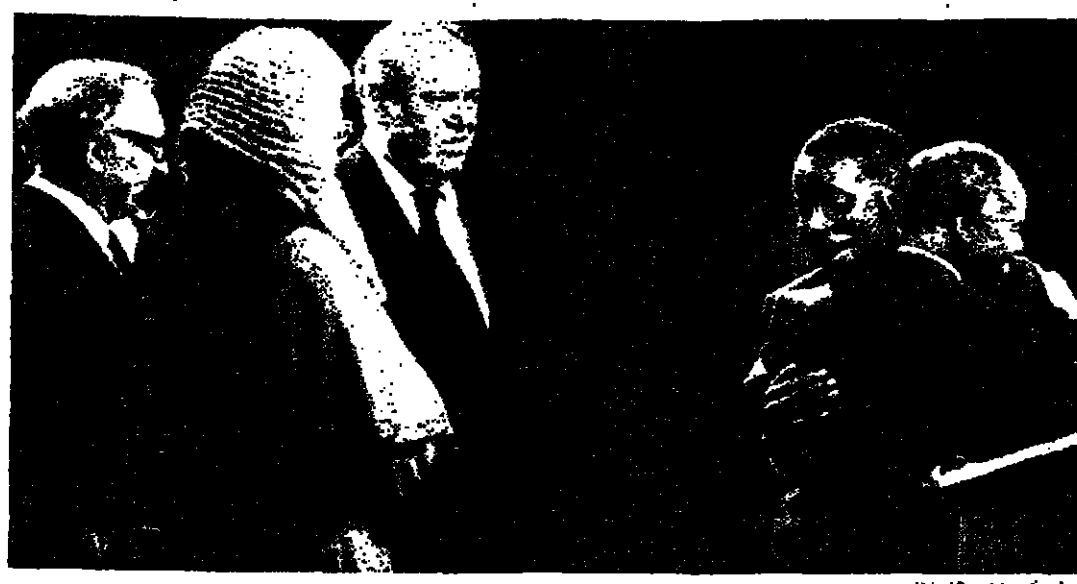
Based on current polls, which show widespread disenchantment with Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, the Illinois Republican congressman could pose the most serious threat to major-party domination of the presidency since Theodore Roosevelt won 27 percent of the popular vote on the Progressive Party ticket in 1912.

According to close associates, Mr. Anderson plans to make his announcement next week, before a group of his supporters files signatures to put his name on the New Jersey ballot as an independent.

Drawing Votes

Vice President Mondale and John White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have expressed concern that an independent Anderson candidacy would draw more votes from Mr. Carter than from Mr. Reagan, despite the congressman's being a lifelong Republican.

The most recent polls suggest that this apprehension may be unwarranted. Both the New York Times-CBS News Poll out yesterday



Robert Mugabe, second from right, embraces President Canaan Banana after Mr. Mugabe took the oath of office as prime minister of Zimbabwe in Salisbury yesterday. Zimbabwe Chief Justice Hector Macdonald, in wig, stands between the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, extreme left, and Lord Soames, who was the British interim governor of Rhodesia for four months.



Members of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, Robert Mugabe's guerrilla force during the Rhodesian bush war, celebrate in Salisbury yesterday at the birth of their new nation.

Independent Zimbabwe Is Born From British Colony of Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, April 18 (NYT) — With a salute from Britain's Prince Charles, Rhodesia today became the independent nation of Zimbabwe, ending decades of struggle for majority rule by the country's blacks.

Millions watched live broadcasts of midnight ceremonies in a Salisbury soccer stadium at which the heir to the British throne handed to the country's new president, the Rev. Canaan Banana, documents signed by Queen Elizabeth II granting independence to the former colony. With its independence, Zimbabwe is expected to become the 50th member of the Organization of African Unity.

A crowd of 30,000 at the stadium, most of them black, and tens of thousands of other blacks parading through central Salisbury reacted jubilantly as the Union Jack was lowered and replaced by the red, gold, green and black banner of the new nation. Similar scenes were reported at dozens of smaller centers. Most of the country's 230,000 whites stayed home, many going to bed rather than await the symbolic end of their battle to uphold minority rule.

Groups of blacks also stoned the bronze statue of Cecil Rhodes, founder of the British colony of Rhodesia, in a Salisbury avenue and threw rocks at the home of a former government minister. Meanwhile, police said that 234 prisoners awaiting trial overpowered their guards, broke open a gate and walked out of prison in Salisbury. All but nine returned when confronted by armed wardens.

Representatives from 104 nations attended the independence ceremonies, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, heads of other neighboring black nations, prime ministers Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Indira Gandhi of India, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan and the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. The United States was represented by a delegation led by Averell Harriman and Andrew Young, the former UN ambassador.

But the focus of attention was Robert Mugabe, the 56-year-old former guerrilla leader who will head this country's first black government. His party won a sweeping victory in the election seven weeks ago that capped Britain's efforts to end the seven-year war against white rule.

In his remarks, Mr. Mugabe repeated the U.S. pressures, bolstered by



Rep. John Anderson

As the campaign law has been interpreted by the Federal Election Commission, an independent presidential candidate cannot qualify for any subsidy. While the Anderson campaign (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Bani-Sadr Vows Resistance

Iran's Leaders Defy U.S. on New Moves

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 18 (IHT) — Iran's leaders were defiant today in the face of new economic and political sanctions announced by President Carter to force the release of the hostages held in Tehran, while some U.S. allies were moving toward joining in putting pressure on Iran.

In Moscow's first official comment on the latest U.S. moves, Tass called the president's statements yesterday "full of rude attacks and threats to use armed force."

Mr. Carter, in comments after listing the new actions he had ordered, said, "If this additional set of sanctions that I have described today and the concerted action of the allies is not successful, then the only next step available that I can see would be some form of military action, which is the prerogative — and the right of the United States — under these circumstances."

There have been reports that this force probably would involve mining Iranian harbors, if not a naval blockade.

"We are beyond the time for gestures. We want our people to be set free," Mr. Carter said.

Kept in Background

The White House has publicly held out the option of military action since last Nov. 20, 16 days after the U.S. Embassy was seized by Iranian militants, but the president and other high officials were at pains in the past to keep this well in the background in favor of political and economic pressures on Iran.

However, Mr. Carter's statements yesterday, following announcement of a major reassessment of the hostage crisis if no progress was achieved by mid-May, brought the possibility of military action into view more clearly than ever.

In Iran last night, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said in an impromptu speech that Europe "would not be so stupid" as to endanger its own interests by supporting U.S. sanctions. He told his nation that this and the threats of military action were "poundings on an empty drum."

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said in an interview with the Iranian news agency, Pars, that "it is clear to us" that Mr. Carter would do all he could to force the Iranians to free the U.S. captives. Nevertheless, he said, "we shall provide the means of resistance."

Mr. Bani-Sadr has frequently said his country was prepared for U.S. economic pressure, including a naval blockade.

Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, a powerful revolutionary figure, told a Moslem prayer meeting at Tehran University today that "we can't have any negotiation and mediation" with the United States.

Mr. Carter made clear in his extended statement yesterday that he has not given up hope that continuing U.S. pressures, bolstered by

similar economic and political pressure by allies and other friendly nations, will bring about release of the hostages before a military decision becomes necessary. Part of the reason for the open talk of possible

• Carter now sees a recession, but says it will be brief. Page 3.

military action, in the view of U.S. officials, is to spur the allies to stronger measures.

Yesterday, Portugal, a NATO ally, imposed total trade embargo on Iran and the European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, called on its nine member nations to break diplomatic ties with Tehran and to

take "all necessary and possible measures" to force release of the hostages.

Today, Denmark and Australia indicated they were moving toward supporting the U.S. moves.

Danish Premier Anker Joergensen announced that his government was "ready to do everything to support U.S. efforts," but indicated that Denmark would not order trade restrictions without first coordinating its actions with its Common Market partners next week.

In Canberra, officials reportedly said the Australian government probably would decide Monday to impose at least a partial ban on ex-

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Two-Stage Program

EEC Is Said Set to Apply Iran Economic Sanctions

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, April 18 (IHT) — European governments are set to adopt a two-stage program of sanctions against Iran at Common Market meetings in the next 10 days, according to sources close to Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet.

In return for supporting the U.S. bid to free the hostages in Tehran, European leaders want President Carter to refrain from military action against Iran, the sources said today.

They said the EEC plan calls initially for economic sanctions reducing trade with Iran. If necessary, they would be followed by punitive diplomatic measures — common market governments' recalling their ambassadors and breaking diplomatic relations with Iran.

The two-step approach, suggested by Britain, appears designed to demonstrate European support for the United States while allowing Iran more time to solve the hostage problem before feeling the impact of European sanctions.

But European governments already are bracing for anticipated retaliation in the form of an Iranian oil embargo. There is also a risk of sympathetic embargoes by radical Arab countries, including Libya and Algeria, diplomats said. "It is not going to be a bloodless exercise," a West German source said, although he added that Europeans will enforce less rigorous sanctions than the United States.

The outline of the European plan probably will be approved by EEC foreign ministers at their meeting in Luxembourg Monday. Final adoption will come a week later at the European Council — a summit of the nine Common Market countries, the Belgian sources said.

"The alliance must not use President Carter's admittedly numerous diplomatic mistakes as an excuse for inaction, which could permanently damage the alliance," reportedly remarked this week.

European leaders have also overcome hesitations about getting involved in the Iranian crisis because U.S. foreign policy appears increasingly dominated by the hostage situation. "The hostage issue is crippling U.S. policy throughout the Gulf area," Mr. Simonet reportedly said, adding, "We must do whatever we can to help restore the Carter administration's ability to focus on the broader problems."

But European leaders expect, in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Iranians, Government Showing Signs Of Worry on U.S. Economic Sanctions

By William Branigin

TEHRAN (WP) — While the Iranian government has taken a nonchalant attitude toward the imposition of full-scale U.S. economic sanctions, a growing anxiety among the Iranian people is reflected daily in the growing lines in front of supermarkets and butcher shops.

The rush to stock up on basic items, already in short supply, is clear evidence that the boycott, while perhaps not being enough to bring the revolutionary government to its knees, is causing real concern among Iranians.

Under a combined impact of revolutionary turmoil and disruption of traditional trade links, Iran's economy already is bogged down in a post-revolutionary chaos that has produced shortages, skyrocketing prices and a thriving smuggling business from other Gulf countries.

The Iranian government is talking a brave game, but it also displayed signs of concern when it asked ministries and government organizations this week to economize in the use of computers.

"Until last week we were receiving parts and certain materials from the Paris office of IBM," an Iranian manager complained. "Now everything is stopped and we can't get computer spares from anywhere else." Much of Iran's oil pipeline network, distribution of electricity and banking system is run with the aid of U.S.-supplied computers, many of them made by IBM.

There are no indications thus far that the U.S. sanctions will force the release of the 50 U.S. Embassy

hostages. Nor is it clear, given a drift toward closer trade relations with Eastern Europe, that wider trade sanctions by European allies or a Washington blockade of Iranian ports would cripple the economy. But the prospect of such actions is clearly worrying Iranian economic planners, since even the limited U.S. trade embargo is beginning to take its toll.

Even without the sanctions, the situation has been steadily deteriorating because of outlandish labor demands, an exodus of experienced personnel, onerous restrictions on foreign transactions, a burgeoning if lackadaisical government bureaucracy and a series of nationalizations and expropriations.

The economy, analysts in Tehran said, is at a virtual standstill despite oil revenues of \$23 billion a year.

"People don't work in this country, they just use the oil money," an Iranian said. The already low productivity, he added, has been exacerbated by what he called the infiltration of workers' councils in various enterprises by leftists seeking to "sabotage the production process."

Many officials in President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's government had hoped that the U.S. sanctions would serve to rally Iranians to greater productivity. So far, however, the ruling Revolutionary Council feels obliged to issue ever harsher warnings that workers who stage strikes or slowdowns will be branded counter-revolutionaries and face Islamic justice.

Another sign of concern was the

government's recent announcement of a "war economy plan," involving purchases of raw materials from "friendly countries" such as Libya, Algeria, India and Pakistan.

Iran's dependence on imports is spread throughout the economy, from feed grains to unasssembled electronic kits. In one example of how the lack of an imported product can have a wide effect, the managing director of the Iran Milk Industries said in a radio interview that a current shortage of milk was due to a lack of cardboard containers, all of which are imported.

Iran's minister of commerce is known to have privately expressed worry about the economic effects of a closure by the United States of Iran's Gulf port.

"If the Persian Gulf is closed, we will really have a lot of problems," said another Iranian politician. He added that he did not think Washington would take such an action, because it could push Iran toward its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

Not on Good Terms

Among its other neighbors, Iran could import goods over land only from Turkey and Pakistan. Iran is not on good terms with the two other countries on its borders — Iraq and Afghanistan.

Some diplomats feel that Iran may be insulated from the effects of sanctions because of a thriving smuggling trade in the Gulf. During a trip to southern Iran a month ago, a European diplomat saw long lines of trucks being load-

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Henri Simonet

Such timing would delay concrete European action until the eve of elections in Iran that will form a new parliament expected to deal with the hostage issue.

European governments have been reluctant to impose sanctions on Iran, fearing they could hurt Europe more immediately than Iran and could have the political effect of pushing Iran closer to the Soviet Union. But these considerations have been outweighed by concern over the mood in the United States, diplomats said.

In what many diplomats are calling the worst crisis in transatlantic relations since the Suez crisis of 1956, Mr. Simonet has urged support for the sanctions plan to reassure the United States about European solidarity and to prevent a backlash of U.S. isolationism.

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Aims to Weaken Left

Iran Bans Politics on Campuses

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, April 18 (AP)—Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council, in a move aimed at weakening leftist opposition, today gave all political groups three days to cease activity in the country's universities.

Council spokesman Hassan Habibi, who is also higher education minister, told the national radio: "The operational headquarters of the different groups, their activity offices and similar (activities) in the universities and colleges must be removed within three days from tomorrow."

"If these installations are not removed by Monday night, the Revolutionary Council, together with the president and the people, will be obliged to go to the universities and remove them," Dr. Habibi said.

In Beirut, the Iranian Embassy said today that the charge d'affaires, Jawad Yarjani, was recuperating from a gunshot wound in the left arm that he received during an attempt to assassinate him yesterday. Mr. Yarjani was quoted as saying that the shot came from the Iraqi Embassy but an Iranian Embassy spokesman would not confirm this.

Campus Occupations

The Revolutionary Council announcement, which was approved beforehand by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, followed a wave of campus occupations by Moslem extremist groups close to the militant students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Iranian Leaders Defy U.S. On New Carter Measures

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ports of machinery, iron and steel to Iran.

Behind the moves Mr. Carter announced yesterday is believed to be a desire to show the allies new examples of U.S. nonmilitary action as well as to demonstrate forcefulness in the midst of a presidential primary campaign. The measures undertaken were:

- A prohibition on all financial transfers to Iran except for family remittances and funds related to news gathering. Financial dealings were already very small after Iran's assets in the United States were frozen last November and additional restrictions announced April 7.

- A ban on all imports from Iran. Exports, except for negligible amounts of food and medicine, were cut off by Mr. Carter April 7. There are few remaining imports, anyway, with oil having been barred Nov. 12.

- Prohibition on travel by U.S. citizens to Iran, except for journalists. The president called on news organizations to minimize their presence and activities there. Hostages' families and others seeking to go to Iran will need State Department authorization.

- A change in the status of military equipment previously ordered from the United States by Iran. Mr. Carter had ordered it impounded in November; yesterday, he said it would be offered for sale to other foreign countries or made available for use by U.S. forces.

- A request to Congress for authority to use the \$8 billion in frozen Iranian government assets to pay reparations to hostages and their families, to satisfy commercial claims against Iran and to reimburse the United States for military costs because of the hostage crisis.

An administration official said later the president may seek to charge Iran for the added cost this year and next of the U.S. buildup in the Indian Ocean—something over \$1 billion.

Beyond these measures, essentially symbolic, the president said he would undertake two additional nonbelligerent steps if the hostages are not released soon. One would be

a formal ban on shipments of food and medicine, which had been on the original list for announcement yesterday but had been removed after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance persuaded the president he should hold off nonmilitary moves in response.

The other nonmilitary step reserved for the future was a request to the Intelsat, an international body of more than 100 nations, to bar Iran's use of global communications facilities. Two-thirds of the member nations would have to approve this action.

Thousands Held In Laos, Rights Group Reports

LONDON, April 18 (UPI)—An estimated 10,000 to 40,000 people in Laos have been held without trial under bad conditions for nearly five years, Amnesty International says in its latest report on political prisoners.

The human-rights monitoring group, based in London, reported that former Premier Souvanna Phouma, now an adviser to the Laotian government, said that between 10,000 and 15,000 civil servants, professional people, army and police officers and other persons associated with the old government had been sent to "re-education camps" since the Pathet Lao Communists took power in 1975.

The report said that the health of some of the prisoners had deteriorated seriously because of a bad diet, lack of medicines and hard manual labor. It said that there have been few reports of maltreatment of detainees, although several cases of harsh punishment for attempts to escape have been reported.

"In most cases known to Amnesty International detainees in re-education camps have now spent more than four years in detention without receiving any family visits," the report said. "In some cases, no communication between the detainees and their families has taken place for several years and the whereabouts and welfare of the detainees is unknown."

The occupiers, calling themselves "Moslem students following the line of the imam (Ayatollah Khomeini)," have taken over seven colleges in the Tehran area to demand the closure of all higher education institutions for a purge of non-Islamic elements.

The Revolutionary Council ordered that all universities must finish their academic year by June 5, about a month earlier than usual, "in order to have enough time to prepare a new schedule for the Islamic educational system."

The order added that next year's students would be admitted according to new Islamic criteria, which it did not define, and called a halt to all new employment in universities and colleges until further notice.

Dr. Khomeini justified the measures by referring to Ayatollah Khomeini's call last month for the rapid Islamization of Iranian higher education.

Tehran's senior religious leader, Hojatoleslam Mohammed Ali Khomeini, made clear in a speech at mass prayers today that the new moves were aimed at the political left.

"You are right to get angry and sad seeing the picture of Iran and the Red Flag floating over our universities, but don't hurry... If it is necessary in the coming 48 hours, we will use the great force of the masses (against them)," he told the crowd.

In Beirut, an Iranian Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Yarjani was driving away from the seaside embassy building with the embassy accountant, Ahmed Noweidi Nea, when a shot was fired. The same bullet penetrated Mr. Yarjani's left arm and then Mr. Nea's left hand, the spokesman said.

The shooting followed three days of fighting between rival supporters of Iraq and Iran in Beirut. The embassies of the two countries, about 200 yards apart, were rocked during the clashes that pitted pro-Iranian Moslem Shiite militiamen against the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front, a leftist Palestinian guerrilla group.

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Mr. President
Your policy is pushing our planet to the abyss of conflicts and wars. Such a policy is only to the benefit of the military industrial complex.
There is no alternative to détente. Any other way will lead to the holocaust.
We demand:
Stop war hysteria.
Stop the insane arms drive.
Stop the brutal interference in other nations' domestic affairs.
This is what we say, we the sons and daughters of those who broke the backbone of Nazism. We cherish the memory of the 20 million Soviet people as well as of millions of people of other countries who gave their lives fighting against fascism and militarism. We do know the whole measure of war suffering as well as the value of peace.
No to world holocaust!

POST-CARD
27 MAR 10 MON.
President Carter
White House
Washington, D.C. USA
USSR. CCCP
NAME
FAMILIA
AGE
ADDRESS

Open letter to President Carter published Friday by Moscow's Komsomolskaya Pravda.

Soviet Paper Urges Cut-and-Paste Anti-Carter Campaign

MOSCOW, April 18 (Reuters)—The youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda today asked readers to send the White House postcards protesting President Carter's policies.

The paper printed a drawing and an English-language message for readers to cut out and paste

on a postcard. The drawing showed a bomb suspended over a globe, accompanied by the slogan, "No to World Holocaust."

Beginning, "Dear Mr. President," the text said Mr. Carter's policies were pushing the world to the abyss of conflicts and wars of benefit only to the U.S. military-industrial complex. It continued: "We demand: Stop war hysteria. Stop the insane arms drive. Stop the brutal interference in other nations' domestic affairs." Moscow residents could not recall any other officially inspired postcard campaigns in the Soviet Union.

When asked about a White House invitation to Labor Party leader Shimon Peres to meet with Mr. Carter next week, Mr. Begin said he had been assured by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that such meetings with opposition leaders were routine and had no significance beyond courtesy. Some Israeli politicians interpreted the invitation as a U.S. awareness that Mr. Begin's days in power may be numbered.

Begin Hardens Stance on Autonomy

(Continued from Page 1)
The prime minister seemed to anticipate those differences when he repeatedly said that May 26 was a "goal and not a deadline" for agreeing on elections of the autonomous council.

Yesterday, political leaders in Jerusalem began counting heads in the fragile Likud coalition of the Knesset (parliament) in an effort to determine if Mr. Weizman's call for early elections had tipped the bal-

ance against Mr. Begin's government. Mr. Begin's Herut (Freedom) Party, the nucleus of the ruling Likud group, reprimanded Mr. Weizman for stating on Israeli television last night that he supports elections before Mr. Begin's term ends in May, 1981, and that he might serve as defense minister in a government of the opposition Labor Party.

Astonished leaders of Herut, of which Mr. Weizman is a member, criticized the defense minister's prediction that Mr. Begin cannot last in power another year and called it a clumsy attempt to thrust himself into the forefront of the race for the prime ministership. They were particularly critical that he made the remarks while Mr. Begin was in Washington.

Mr. Weizman, who managed Mr. Begin's campaign to an upset victory four years ago, stands far ahead of the prime minister in popularity polls and his television remarks were widely interpreted as an attempt to bring down the government while he still enjoys that lead.

Ex-Militiaman Slain Near Ulster Border

BELFAST, April 18 (AP)—A gunman fatally shot a former militiaman of the largely Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment last night in Newtown Butler, north of the border with the Irish Republic, police said.

The regiment, founded in 1970, has been a prime target for the IRA. Last night's victim, who was relieved to have been about 60, reportedly left the 8,000-person regiment just over a year ago.

EEC Is Said Set to Apply Iran Economic Sanctions

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return for the show of support, that the United States will improve policy consultations with its allies.

Mr. Simonet—who strongly pro-NATO views have exposed him to criticism in his Socialist Party—has told visitors that U.S. exchanges with its allies have all but dried up in recent weeks. Instead, Washington has gone public with a feeling of grievance against its allies and with a warning of dire unilateral action. Officials in Brussels and in West Germany say they are hoping the European sanctions will restore a closer working relationship with Washington.

European officials also want to head off any precipitate U.S. military action against Iran that might destabilize the oil-producing region. If President Carter proceeds to mine the Gulf after European governments give him the support he sought, the alliance will plunge into full-blown crisis, Mr. Simonet reportedly said.

This reasoning apparently has convinced all nine EEC governments. France, which objected to the tone of Mr. Carter's demand for European backing, has swung behind the sanctions, Common Market sources said. A West German official said: "We have encouraging signs that joint action can be taken."

In the present plan, the Common Market's sanctions will be based on the Treaty of Rome's Article 113, which provides for collective action to defend European Community security. West Germany has been urging the use of this provision to enable member countries both to act

together and also to bypass any obstacles in national legislation.

Although motivated by concern over the U.S. mood, European leaders, anxious to protect themselves against charges of jeopardizing European interests for Mr. Carter, intend to present their punitive action on Iran as a gesture of international outrage at terrorism.

The European measures therefore will create a precedent for international sanctions against governments that collude in hostage-taking, a U.S. diplomat said. The step will have more weight if the final decision is left to the heads of state, he said.

Cosmos-1, 174 Launched

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Earth satellite Cosmos-1, 174, "for the further exploration of outer space," Tass reported.

The stoppage has halted production of at least six models, including MCG sports cars, TR-7s, Jaguars and Minis, and has caused the laying off of more than 4,200 men. Manual workers earn between \$80 and \$130 a week, depending on grade and overtime.

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ferred to the bloodshed in which at least 25,000 people, most of them blacks, were killed. He described independence as "the final priceless reward" for the suffering, but his emphasis was on the need for reconciliation between Zimbabwe's white minority and its seven million blacks.

"If yesterday I fought you as an enemy," he said, addressing whites, "today you have become a friend and ally with the same national interest, loyalty, rights and duties as myself. If yesterday you hated me, today you cannot avoid the love that binds you to me and me to you."

He continued: "Is it not folly, therefore, that in these circumstances anybody should seek to revive the wounds and grievances of the past? The wrongs of the past must now stand forgiven and forgotten."

Mr. Mugabe, who assumes the full powers of prime minister when he is sworn in today, appealed to blacks not to repay whites in kind for the racial discrimination that obtained in Rhodesia from its settlement in 1890 until whites began suing for an accommodation with blacks three years ago.

"If ever we look to the past," he said, "let us do so for the lesson the past has taught us, namely that oppression and racism are inequities that must never again find scope in our political and social system."

"It could never be a correct justification that because the whites oppressed us yesterday when they had power the blacks must oppress them today because they have power."

Mr. Mugabe went on: "Democra-

Union Supports Ending Strike at U.K. Automaker

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Union leaders agreed last night to call off a strike that threatened to cripple the state-owned automaker B.L. Ltd. Moss Evans, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, announced acceptance of a take-it-or-leave-it pay package, saying management had made no major concessions.

Last week 17,000 union members walked out after the financially troubled corporation imposed an austere 5-10 percent pay increase on its 86,000 hourly paid manual workers. BL responded by threatening to fire the strikers.

Mr. Evans said the automaker withdrew that threat—which had the government's backing—and has agreed to a conduct code for negotiations at plants in return for acceptance of the pay offer. "It will be put to members at a mass meeting as soon as possible, with a recommendation from us to accept," said Mr. Evans. "If they do so, we should see normal working next week."

The stoppage has halted production of at least six models, including MCG sports cars, TR-7s, Jaguars and Minis, and has caused the laying off of more than 4,200 men. Manual workers earn between \$80 and \$130 a week, depending on grade and overtime.

Britain Grants Zimbabwe Independence

cy is never mob rule... Our independence must thus not be construed as an instrument vesting in individuals or groups of individuals with the right to harass and intimidate others into acting against their will."

Many prominent whites attended the independence ceremony, among them two named by Mr. Mugabe to his 23-member Cabinet, Agriculture Minister Dennis Norman and Commerce and Industry Minister David Smith. Mr. Smith was Finance Minister in the last Cabinet of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, who declared a rebellion against Britain in 1965 rather than accept independence terms that would have guaranteed gradual progress toward majority rule.

The former prime minister, who will head 20 whites occupying guaranteed seats in a Parliament that will have 80 blacks, was absent. He said last week that he would be on a lecture tour in South Africa during the handover of power. He said the tour had been arranged before Britain set the independence date.

Some whites made their distaste for the transition more blatant. A group of white army officers invited to a wake in a suburban Salisbury home that was to have been hung with dead roosters, mocking the rooster that Mr. Mugabe

India Bus Crash Kills 11

NEW DELHI, April 18 (UPI)—Eleven persons on their way to a shrine were killed yesterday when their bus driver fell asleep and the vehicle overturned 300 miles north of New Delhi, the Press Trust of India said today. It said the driver was arrested.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Morocco Breaks With Libya Over W. Sahara

RABAT, Morocco, April 18 (AP)—Morocco severed diplomatic relations with Libya today after Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi recognized the independence of the Western Sahara, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry said.

Morocco claims sovereignty over the former Spanish territory to its southwest. It has fought for four years with the Polisario, an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement seeking independence for the desert zone.

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Ivorian Army Guards Abidjan Mauritians

ABIDJAN, April 18 (Reuters)—Hundreds of Mauritians were taken under the protection of the Ivorian Army today following days of anti-communal rioting. A Mauritanian diplomat here said that the Ivorian Government has taken the Mauritanian community in military camps in the West African capital city to avoid further fighting.

The conflict, which began Monday in the Yopougon African township in Abidjan's northern suburbs, led to one Ivorian citizen being shot to death and scores of other persons being injured, an official statement said.

Calmed today to the deserted township, there were no reports of trouble in other Ivorian cities.

Saudis Deny Visas to 2 Dutch Journalists

THE HAGUE, April 18 (AP)—The Saudi Arabian Embassy here has denied visas to two Dutch television journalists who wanted to report on reaction to the screening in Western countries of the film "Death of a Princess."

An embassy official said today that the denial had nothing to do with the national broadcast of the film in the Netherlands Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Dutch Broadcasting Foundation said that the embassy told them that too many reporters wanted to visit Saudi Arabia.

The movie, a drama-documentary about the 1977 execution of a Saudi princess and her lover for adultery, prompted strong objections from Saudi officials who said the U.S.-British film was inaccurate and insulting to Islam, and said Saudi-Dutch relations would suffer if it were shown.

Talks Begin on a New Belgian Government

BRUSSELS, April 18 (Reuters)—Outgoing Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, facing a three-week deadline for the formation of a new government, began negotiations today with the country's three main political groups.

He will meet the leaders of the French-speaking and Flemish wings of the Socialist, Social Christian and Liberal parties over the next three days to discuss forming Belgium's 25th government since World War II. He may then conclude his negotiations by May 9 to leave time for general elections in June.

Mr. Martens' previous administration, formed a year ago, fell after the parliament defeated a proposal to set up direct administrative areas in the Flemish, French-speaking Walloon, and Brussels.

U.S. Oil Executive Kidnapped in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Four men kidnapped an American oil executive of Texaco as he left his hotel last night in San Pedro Sula, 130 miles north of here, police reported.

He is Amoldo Quirós, 40, general director in Honduras for Texaco since 1976. He is a naturalized U.S. citizen. Police said that Mr. Quirós had been living alone at the hotel since arriving in Honduras last December.

The identity and motives of the kidnappers were not immediately known. A Texaco spokesman said that there had been no ransom demand.

Schmidt to Consult Allies on Moscow Visit

BONN, April 18 (AP)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's chief spokesman said today that a visit by the West German leader to Moscow was still under consideration, and hinted that the Bonn government may set conditions for such a trip.

Spokesman Klaus Boelling said Mr. Schmidt would respond to an offer to visit Moscow in the early summer only after consultations with coalition partners and with the Western allies. Mr. Boelling denied West German oil prices that man press reports that the government had laid down formal conditions for the visit, such as progress in the Afghanistan crisis or in arms control talks.

But he added that before any important state visit, there were always preliminary assumptions on both sides about what such a trip would produce. If Mr. Schmidt makes the trip, he will be the first major Western head of government to visit Moscow since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in late December.

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QUOTE
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Attorney General Resigns in Kenya

NAIROBI, April 18 (UPI)—Kenyan Attorney General Charles Njonjo, one of the three most powerful political figures in this country, announced today that he is resigning to run for a seat in Parliament.

The announcement touched off speculation about possible changes in the top echelons of the Kenyan government, which has not been significantly altered since founding President Jomo Kenyatta died in 1978.

Mr. Njonjo, 60, who became attorney general in 1963, the year in which Kenya achieved independence from Britain, said he was stepping down because he had reached retirement age and that he had been approached by senior figures of the Kikuyu area to run for a parliamentary seat being vacated.

A bulletin said: "After being stopped briefly, the bleeding in [the] stomach has continued. Pneumonia is not spreading. Liver failure shows deterioration. High temperature persists. The kidney function has not been resumed. Necessary measures of intensive treatment are being undertaken."

Yesterday, doctors said they had succeeded in stopping the stomach bleeding, which apparently began Wednesday afternoon. Marshal Tito has had a number of internal bleedings; a month ago doctors reported a bleeding that lasted four days.

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APR 19 1980

Waiting Game Around Iran

President Carter has moved the Iranian hostage crisis into a tense new stage. Mr. Carter warned that if the latest round of economic sanctions fails to end the embassy siege, "the next step will be military action." The president did not specify the precise steps he would take nor did he say exactly when he would act. But he was not overly ambiguous, either. He said, "The interruption of commerce with Iran is the kind of step that would be available." That means either a naval blockade or the mining of Iranian harbors. On timing, he said: "Key allied leaders understand the time frame [ending in mid-May] under which we are acting and making our plans." He also rejected waiting until July, the current expected date for convening the Iranian Parliament, which Ayatollah Khomeini has empowered to decide the fate of the hostages. That strongly suggests that Mr. Carter will make up his mind by the middle of May and then act before the end of June.

At this point it is unlikely that any sanctions, no matter how severe and sweeping, will change matters. They must be tried, of course, because the potential consequences of military action are so grave. But basically, a waiting game has begun to see if the president will carry out his threat and if the militants, in turn, will carry out theirs — murdering the hostages. If the militants decide to be legalistic — and who can tell what they will decide? — both harbor mining and naval blockades are acts of war, to which they have said they would respond by killing all 50 of their prisoners. But they could also decide that in the absence of a hot war — bullets and bombs — it makes little sense to destroy their only leverage in both domestic and international affairs.

Then there is the Soviet element in the equation. If the United States imposes a blockade, will the Russians test it? Probably not, because the one area in which the United States has a military advantage in the Gulf is at sea. It would be uncharacteristic of the Russians to lead from weakness. But no one can be certain. There is some chance that they will conclude that their overall advantage is so significant and that the Western alliance's fear of war is so great that they can get away with it. And in the worst case, if the militants should kill hostages and the United States in retaliation attacks selected Iranian targets, would the Soviet Union move troops into Iran "in defense of the revolution?"

It depends how seriously they took President Carter's State of the Union message. In practical terms, the United States is no more prepared to stop the Soviet Union from biting off a chunk of Azerbaijan now than it was in January when Mr. Carter drew a line around Afghanistan and warned the Russians not to cross it on pain of something or other. The oil fields of Khuzistan are farther away, but not beyond the Soviet reach if the Kremlin leaders conclude President Carter is bluffing. So the risks are high. But the president was right when he said, "We're beyond the time for gestures; we want our people to be free."

There is no reason whatsoever to think that the Iranian Parliament, which is expected to be dominated by mullahs, will set the hostages free. And it is not reasonable to expect that one day Ayatollah Khomeini will reverse his position and in an act of Islamic clemency liberate the prisoners. If nothing else, he has been consistent.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Stalling on Autonomy

Having decided that they cannot afford to let the Camp David process fail, Egypt, Israel and the United States are busily redefining the meaning of success.

They will draw plastic sheets over the celebrated "framework" for a wider peace with the Palestinians, and rename it a foundation. They will form a new committee to debate the essential design of the structure, but label it "under construction." They will break ground and lay cornerstones and invite the Palestinians to move into the project. But actually they will be doing the only thing possible: stalling for time.

That was the predictable outcome of President Carter's separate meetings with President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. They hardly needed to fly to Washington to promise to talk more diligently for 40 days (and nights?). But they had to agree on how to handle an important failure.

The failure is their inability to produce a significant "full autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza by the end of May, as promised in the Camp David accords. This "autonomy" was to have offered the Palestinians so much tempting self-government that they would desert the hard-line "rejectionists" in the Arab world and join a five-year negotiation with Israel about their ultimate fate.

Some of the failure can be blamed on Israel. It has diluted the promise with a provocative campaign of planting new settlements in the West Bank. Indeed, Mr. Begin's government behaves as if it has no intention of ever yielding real authority over that territory. But the Arab world is hardly blameless. Most of it has rejected the Camp David approach. And the most essential supporters, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, have refused even to be seen discussing it.

In these circumstances, Israel's vision of autonomy in no way fit the expectations of

Egypt and the United States. It has offered to let the West Bankers handle their municipal affairs, but not in ways that would imply rights over land or even water. The Israelis also hedge about "autonomy" wherever their security interests might be involved; they are said to want a veto even over school curriculums or textbooks that might be judged inflammatory.

So the most that now seemed possible was to segregate these security questions and to create a new forum for debate of the many issues that will remain unsettled by May 26.

In effect, the Camp David Three decided that they cannot risk the main house — peace between Egypt and Israel — for the Palestinian annex. In confessing failure, Egypt would have confirmed the Arab charges of a sellout. The United States would have lost its claim to hold the key to a solution of the Palestinian problem. Israel would have driven Egypt back toward a militarily dangerous enemy.

Unavoidable though it may be, the stalling is also dangerous. The obvious tension among the Arab nations may well break up the opposition to Camp David, but it could further radicalize the region. Concern about Soviet influence can raise the stock of Camp David, or devalue it further.

To keep the process alive, Egypt, Israel and America will need sooner or later to offer a deal that tempts the West Bankers and moderates in the Palestine Liberation Organization. For that to happen, Israel will have to be brought to a renunciation of any ambition to annex the West Bank, and to an offer to halt the settlements there if the West Bankers and Jordan will join the talks. That is probably too much for the present Israeli government. And to demand it, with effective pressure, is probably too much for the present American government in the present election year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Zimbabwe's Independence

[Ian Smith] did conjure from the white population resources of inventiveness and adaptation which have given Zimbabwe more self-sufficiency . . .

Here in Britain there will be no more anguished Rhodesian statements in the House, no more secret journeys, no more final warnings, no more eleventh hours. Apart from the odd historical anomaly, Britain is no longer a colonial power.

— From the Guardian (London).

The ineffectiveness of aid in Africa is generally almost in direct proportion to the profligacy or corruption of the recipients. Let us hope and pray Mr. Mugabe is neither profligate nor corrupt, that he does not let ideological triumph over pragmatism, and that he presides over a land which does not sink into anarchy or despair. He has a choice.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

We hope that everything that was bad about European rule will be forgotten, and that all that was good will remain.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

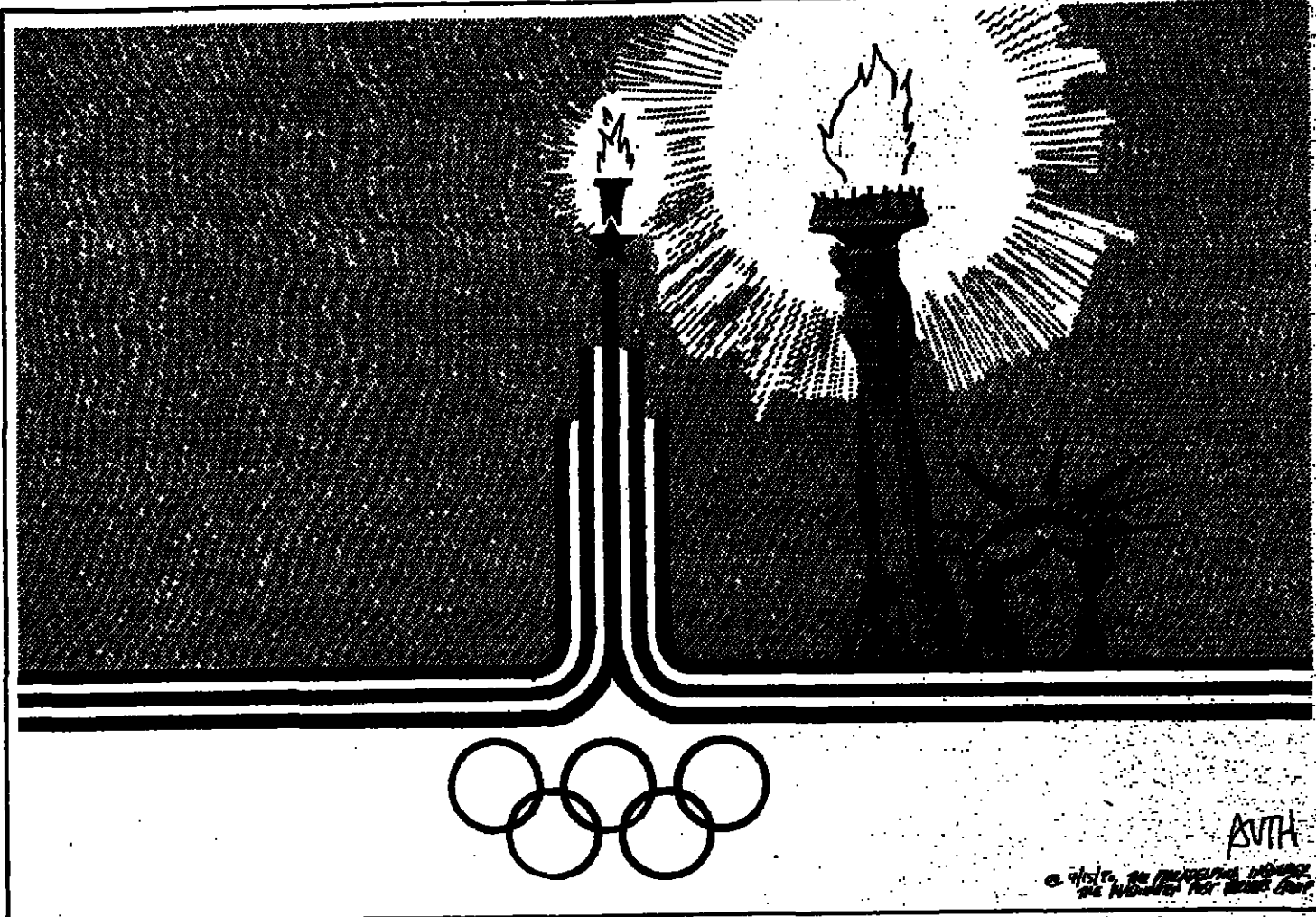
April 19, 1905

ALBANY, N.Y. — Unless the governor exercises his power of veto, it seems certain that the Niagara "grab" bill, which permits the utilization of Niagara water for power purposes at the expense of the beauty of the famous falls, will become a law. The papers are full of stories describing almost unexampled corruption and bribery alleged to have been used by the promoters to promote its usage. The World today publishes the prices paid for the votes of the legislators as ranging from \$500 upwards. The Times says: "No new story can be told about the corruption attending the progress of the bill. It is the dirtiest proceeding of the year. But will pass, because no one of importance will make a fight."

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1930

NEW YORK — In White Plains last night 600 citizens attended a meeting to protest against Negroes buying homes in the more exclusive residential sections of the district. Later a fiery cross was burned on the front lawn of the home of Dr. Errol Collymore, Negro dentist. Dr. Collymore reported the threat to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now campaigning against the segregation of white and colored people. The association's efforts to elicit from the War Department that there would be equal accommodation on this summer's pilgrimage to war graves in France and no discrimination against Negro gold star mothers have resulted in no definite statement yet.



A Nonevent for Soviet and Other Peoples

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Leonid Brezhnev is reportedly an avid sports fan. For example, he interrupted a vacation in the winter of 1978-79 to attend the world hockey championships in Moscow. So when Mr. Brezhnev "went off to rest" on April 9, during a period of the year when he usually stays in Moscow, a number of observers concluded that he is determined to inaugurate the Olympic Games in person, although this would prevent him from taking his regular summer vacation in July and August.

Yet the international games that Mr. Brezhnev has been preparing so carefully seem to be fizzling out, and his bold gamble that the Olympic Games would take place in Moscow despite Afghanistan looks more and more like a losing bet.

Certainly neither Mr. Brezhnev nor Mr. Carter is blind to reality. They both know that pulling the U.S. Olympic team out of the Moscow Games is not going to lead to a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and that refusing to send U.S. athletes to the Soviet Union is not enough to ensure that U.S. soldiers will not have to be sent somewhere in the world. They both know, too, that the Olympic boycott is not the most important U.S. reaction to the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan.

But both Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev know that a boycott would be most spectacular, far-reaching, symbolic and harmful to the Kremlin's image throughout the world.

Soviet Fear

The Soviet reaction to the idea of a boycott has been one of discretion and fear from the day that Mr. Carter first mentioned it on Jan. 20. Moscow worried — without admitting it publicly — that the idea would take on broad political significance. Moscow was right.

Indisputably, the Olympic Games have taken on the symbolism of a test of strength between the two superpowers, if not indeed between East and West. And Moscow knows that under these conditions, the participation of Western athletes — and particularly of U.S. athletes — at the Moscow Games would amount to a great political victory for the Soviet Union and an immense boost to its image.

Furthermore, the Kremlin knows that a boycott of the games is the only real way to reach the imagination and conscience of the Soviet population, for censorship can hide almost everything in the Soviet Union, even the return of coffins from Afghanistan.

As an example of a skill that would deserve an Olympic medal, Vitali Smirnov, vice president of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee and a member of the IOC's executive committee, gave a performance Tuesday that will be hard to beat. In a 30-minute press conference, he managed to talk about the Olympic Games boycott without mentioning Afghanistan.

Soviet Peoples

Therefore, the only direct and sure means of letting the Soviet people know that their government is guilty of an international crime is to create a huge nonevent — for the peoples of the Soviet Union. This will be the nonparticipation of the West in the first Olympic Games organized in Moscow, which are to be the greatest stage production organized by the Russians since the revolution of 1917.

The U.S. position would be weakened if a number of Western nations were to go to Moscow, but only slightly. For the Russians, at all levels, what really counts is the presence of Americans in Moscow. Whether the issue is blue jeans or the SALT talks, hamburgers or sports, grain sales or the race to the moon, the United States is the only valid, credible and convincing point of reference for the political evolution of the leaders in the Kremlin as well as for the imagination of the Soviet public.

In other words, the dissident Vladimir Bukovsky — who launched the slogan "No Games in the gulag" — put it recently, "without the Americans, the Moscow Games will not be Olympic, and the efforts of the Kremlin, both political and economic, will bear no fruit."

Paul Thorez, one of the sons of the late leader of the French Com-

munist Party, sees the situation differently. Although he broke with the French party after 1968, he continues to visit Moscow frequently and is writing a book about the Soviet Union in the last 40 years. He has said, in an interview with the French magazine *Le Nouvel Observateur*, that "the U.S. blackmail [over the Games] set off a reaction of solidarity in the Soviet Union." He reported that the population is "far more affected by the insult than the leaders themselves."

Mr. Bukovsky disagrees. "I know the Soviet people," said the man who in 1976 was exchanged by Marshal Brezhnev for Luis Corvalan, Gen. Augusto Pinochet's favorite prisoner. "The failure of the Olympic plot may have great psychological consequences."

Moscow knows that well. According to reliable Soviet sources, the Kremlin is prepared — despite its show of bravado — to consider a postponement of the Games. Moscow is willing to accept any solution that would allow it to save face. It

may get that chance when the International Olympic Committee meets in Lausanne Monday. A proposal is to be made to "denationalize" the Olympics by banning flags and national anthems.

This will be unacceptable to the Kremlin, especially since the Winter Games took place in Lake Placid in the normal way. Furthermore, any talk of denationalization will be out of order until the IOC congress next year in Baden-Baden. The conflict could be used by the Kremlin as a pretext to postpone the Games.

Never Before

It is because the absence of a U.S. team at the Games would remove all real meaning from the Olympics that Moscow reacted so sharply. Never before, not even during the Vietnam War, has the Soviet press so violently assailed a U.S. president. Some of the milder terms: criminal activity, spirit of McCarthy, ignoble methods, brainwashing, blackmail.

While Moscow was finally being

cleansed — through exile or imprisonment — of any dissident known in the West, the Kremlin blithely accused Mr. Carter of violating human rights for suggesting the boycott.

The Soviet reaction is a normal one, particularly since the United States will not be alone in boycotting the games, but it seems hardly justified. Politicization of sport is a Soviet specialty, particularly in giving the Games an ideological interpretation.

According to last November's issue of *Communist Militant*, a monthly edited by the Central Committee and published in Moscow with a print run of one million, "Moscow is the capital of the Olympic Games." An article entitled "Holding the Games in the capital of the world's first Socialist country is proof that the world recognizes the historical importance and the correctness of Soviet foreign policy, as well as its great contribution to the cause of peace."

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Senior Advice on Foreign Policy

By J.W. Fulbright

WASHINGTON — The dramatic decline in the fortunes of the United States during the last 20 years should not have come as a surprise to us. After World War II, our ascent to superpower status so quickly, with so little experience in the labyrinth of world affairs, imposed upon us responsibilities that we were ill-equipped to discharge.

During the first two centuries of our history, the great wealth derived from the exploitation of our rich land induced in us the illusion that our wealth was inexhaustible and that our "Manifest Destiny" was to lead the world to salvation.

We have forgotten or ignored the wise counsel of George Washington in his Farewell Address. "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," he said. "The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest."

Our current misfortunes — or, in the words of President Carter, our "malaise" — are primarily attributable to unwise commitments in foreign affairs. Our involvement in Vietnam and Cambodia, in the Bay of Pigs and the U-2 affair and the Middle East, and our neglect of the United Nations suggest a lack of clear understanding of our proper role in world affairs. We appear to be slaves to both our animosity and our affection, and unaware of our own nation's interest.

In further support of Washington's advice, we may recall Alexis de Tocqueville's observation in his "Democracy in America": "I do not hesitate to say that it is especially in the conduct of their foreign relations that democracies appear to me decidedly inferior to other governments. . . . Foreign politics demand scarcely any of those qualities which are peculiar to a democracy; they require, on the contrary, the perfect use of almost all those in which it is deficient. . . . It is unnecessary to consult Washington or Tocqueville to know that we have problems with our foreign affairs; they are obvious in so many quarters."

In this election year, when our foreign relations are in disarray and our economy is faltering under the impact of unprecedented inflation, is there anything that can be done to restore a sense of purpose and of confidence in our ability to manage our foreign affairs effectively? I believe there is.

In times of unusual turmoil or trouble, there are precedents for the creation of special commissions or panels of qualified nongovernmental statesmen to con-

sider and advise us about our critical problems. After World War II, plans for the reordering of governmental procedures affecting domestic affairs were developed by the Hoover Commission, and the Murphy Commission performed the same function regarding foreign affairs. Many activities such as our cultural or information agencies have advisory commissions of respected private citizens. Other governments often use special commissions to study and advise about sensitive and controversial subjects.

In this election year, extended and exacerbated by numerous partisan canons and primaries, when we are a panel of the illegal imprisonment of 50 of our diplomatic personnel and the demise of detente and the invasion of Afghanistan, thoughtful and objective nonpartisan consideration of our foreign problems could be of vital assistance to us.

Our elected officials, most of whom are now appealing for votes, and their appointees, who are responsive to the needs of their patrons, are not likely to be sensitive to the long-term requirements of our foreign policy. However, there are many individuals who are no longer involved in political affairs but who have had substantial experience in governmental and foreign-policy affairs and whose integrity and character is beyond question. A panel of senior foreign-policy statesmen could be selected and funded by a nonpolitical organization such as a public foundation, and could develop procedures and policies designed to restore consistency and direction to our nation's foreign policy. In view of the influence of the press and television upon our public affairs, perhaps a joint venture involving the news media and educational institutions could sponsor the commission. If it is agreed that a panel would be useful, an appropriate procedure for its selection and funding surely can be found.

The overriding need is to re-establish confidence in our ability to direct our own affairs and to provide for our security in this dangerous age.

We have been and are passing through the most traumatic period of our history since the Civil War, and a panel of respected elder statesmen could steady our nerves, re-establish the nation's priorities, and give us renewed confidence in the good sense of our people.

J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who served in the Senate from 1944 to 1974 and was chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, practices law in Washington. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Egoism in Sport

I think that most of us who either have been or still are athletes can attest to a certain necessary egoism in competition. . . . Thus, one can well imagine that if Hitler had not made war against the world and the Olympics had been held in Germany in 1944 and not 1936, the games would have still gone on amid the smoke of the crematoriums.

Chuck Colson once said he would walk over the body of his grandmother to get Nixon elected. In a similar manner, most athletes would not hesitate to run over the bodies of the dying in Afghanistan.

In simple terms, the boycott is not a political issue. It is a moral issue. There is a right and a wrong here, and for the first time in years America has come down on the right side. Even if some of our athletes sneak off to Moscow, even if no other nation joins us and we stand alone, at least we will know what we stand for. E.M. EVLETH, Paris.

Buchwald Omen

Ayatollah Khomeini has a lot to answer for. It was bad enough that he made hostages of diplomats. It is worse still that he has strengthened jingoism and weakened the friends of reason in the United States. But the last straw, surely, is that he has

made Art Buchwald lose his cool (IHT, April 10). I never saw that happen before, though I've been keeping an eye on the Buchwald column for the best part of 20 years. It bodes ill for all of us.

BRUSSELS.

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Wanted: A Leader

There was mild interest when former Oregon Gov. Tom McCall suggested the possibility of sending emissaries "to establish diplomatic relations" with Ronald Reagan, never known as a friend of environmental causes.

But the warmest applause greeted McCall's concluding advice to "environmentalists for the '80s: 'Don't tilt at windmills. Build them.'"

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Windmills To Build, Not Tilt At

By Neal Peirce

ESTES PARK, Colo. — As the jet from Washington landed in Denver with its load of dozens of environmental leaders, agitators and lobbyists, a way was heard to remark: "If that plane had gone down, the stock market would have gone up 20 points."

The environmentalists were on their way to a summit conference in the thin air of Estes Park in the Rockies, to assess their progress since Earth Day '70 and map future strategies to follow Earth Day '80, which falls next Tuesday. The macabre joke about the plane crash underscored the movement's chief problem: changes by businessmen and government budget-cutters that environmental regulations feed inflation and cause unemployment.

The Colorado meeting, sponsored by the Conservation Foundation and attended by 275 national and grassroots environmental leaders from 49 states, did produce a share of hand-wringing. Fears were voiced of great rollbacks of the 1970s' historic body of laws for clean air and water, to spur toxic chemicals, slash wilderness, weaken and protect natural wilderness.

From Washington, were heard warnings that the proposed Energy Mobilization Board, fast-track synthetic fuels production, and unfunded regulatory enforcement might transform the government from protector to exploiter of the environment in the '80s.

Yet as spring snows melted about their meeting rooms, the Estes Park conference was able to add up what Conservation Foundation president William Reilly called an "astoundingly successful" record of national environmental laws passed and enforced in the '70s. Those laws were at least a start in addressing the "silent spring" fears that precipitated Earth Day '70 — steadily increasing air pollution, bearded rivers, "dead" lakes, extinct species.

2 Million Members

Polls show 60 percent of Americans say they are active supporters of environmental movements. Only 6 percent say they are over the top. National environmental groups have about 2 million members. The movement has strong presidential and increasingly skillful state, local and national leaders.

But now environmentalists have to work harder to shake off the image of status seekers, interested in saving the wilderness for backpackers, increase of leftists, and in controlling urban sprawl and global warming, more anxious to build pipelines of clean or coal power plants than to question Honduran proposals.

The Estes Park conference answered strengthened their critics with some order, obvious president showed environmental controls also should save immense health costs and create jobs. A new pollution-control industry appears to be rising. The strong growth and low inflation rate in Germany prove it is possible to have conditions prosper with rigorous environmental and rural policy protections. Floundering and stagnating already in the world's "Third World," the U.S. must lead in environmental protection. The president of the Worldwatch Institute, Paul R. Epstein, said the Worldwatch Institute, fuels inflation and revision far more than pollution control. Solar and other renewable energy sources, plus massive conservation efforts, will cost far less and pollute far less than conventional power plants.

The 1980s

Some of the conference's answers to the question of the 1980s could become a second environmental decade. They called for a new environmental movement, state and local action to protect the environment.

To broaden their base and image, officials said — and because many severe environmental problems are urban — they called for a "new environmental movement" that would make the United States more dependent of imported oil by 2000.

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Obituaries

Director Alf Sjöberg, 76, Swedish Stage 'Visionary'

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (AP) — Alf Sjöberg, 76, one of Sweden's foremost stage and film directors, died yesterday from head injuries suffered when he was struck by a bus on Monday.

Mr. Sjöberg, born in Stockholm, was run over while cycling from his home to Sweden's national theater, Dramaten, where he was rehearsing a Molière play scheduled to open May 9.

During a 50-year career, Mr. Sjöberg directed more than 150 plays at Dramaten ranging from Shakespeare to Brecht. He began his career there as an aspiring actor. In 1923, at the age of 20, one of his fellow students of dramatic art was Greta Gustafson, the future Greta Garbo. In 1930, he turned to directing.

Translated Works

Mr. Sjöberg used all the resources of the theater, calling on contemporary painters in his stagings. During the 1940s, he directed a series of Shakespeare plays at Dramaten.

provoking a minor scandal with his version of "The Taming of the Shrew" by putting the actors on ice skates.

He introduced into the Swedish repertory such playwrights as Claudel, Ionesco, Garcia Lorca and Arrabal, sometimes providing the translations.

He made his first film, "Hets" (Torments), in 1944 in collaboration with Ingmar Bergman. His films included screen versions of classic plays such as Strindberg's "Miss Julie" (1950), which won the top prize at the Cannes Film Festival, and Par Lagerkvist's "Barabbas" (1953).

Mr. Sjöberg made 17 films in all but returned to Dramaten to continue directing live theater, which remained his first love. He was a disciple of Stanislawski but always insisted that the director should not be dictatorial.

Critic Bengt Johansson of the Stockholm daily Dagens Nyheter today wrote, "In Swedish theater,



Alf Sjöberg

Alf Sjöberg was the great visionary, the greatest of them all."

Harry Ferguson

CHAPLAIN, N.C., April 18 (UPI) — Harry Ferguson, 76, who covered stories ranging from the Lindbergh baby kidnapping to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 40 years as a correspondent and editor for United Press and United Press International, died yesterday at his home here.

In Cold Economic World, U.S. Now Feels Full Chill

Last of three articles.

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON (WP) — Ever since the programs of the New Deal pulled the United States out of the Depression, Americans have had a strong faith that their president can surmount economic crises if only he will pull the right levers, support the appropriate monetary policies or order the necessary controls.

But if presidents ever really had such absolute power to control the nation's economic destiny, they have lost it in the interdependent world of the 1980s.

The United States is fully exposed to distant events that can wipe out U.S. jobs, make a basic technology obsolete, cut off a lifeline to vital raw materials, raise interest rates or depress the dollar.

Multinational companies and banks shop globally for their workers, technology and credit — a fact that enormously complicates the task of individual governments in managing their economies.

In this shrunken economic world, the U.S. government's fight against unemployment can be undermined by something as uncontrollable as a technological breakthrough in France.

Michelin's development and production of radial tires years ahead of its U.S. competitors enabled the French company to capture quickly a half-billion-dollar share of the U.S. tire market when radials became popular in the country in the early 1970s.

Last month, Firestone announced that it was closing six U.S. plants (including five tire factories) that employ 7,000 workers, in part because radials had displaced the market for the conventional tires they manufactured.

There are other examples of the United States' losing out even when it has invented the technology.

In the present world economy, technology moves easily from one economy to another through licensing arrangements.

That is why Nippon Steel, the Japanese giant that threatens U.S. steel companies with low-cost imports, has been able to achieve some of its vaunted efficiency with technology purchased from the United States.

The decline of the dollar is a vivid symbol of the limits of presidential power when pitted against international banks that control the allocation of credit and the movement of funds around the world.

Loans Fuel Inflation

Economists agree that as the banks lend out more and more of the dollars deposited in them by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other nations, there are too many dollars loaned for the amount of goods and services to spend them on. Prices rise to absorb this increased supply of dollars and inflation is the result.

The anti-inflation program that President Carter announced on March 14 seeks to restrict the amount of bank lending. The main tool is the Federal Reserve Board's authority to establish minimum amounts that banks must set aside in reserves, removed from the pool of funds available for lending.

But the Fed's authority does not extend to the \$1-trillion Eurodollar market of dollars held outside the United States, so Mr. Carter's ability to enforce his anti-inflation program is weakened.

What happened in the later 1970s, Richard Whalen wrote in the March issue of Harper's magazine, "was the loss of American control over the fate of the dollar and, potentially, of our economy and our nation." In the 1980s, he wrote, "we Americans take orders."

Only the multinational companies and banks seem able to adjust and prosper in this situation. While the U.S. economy reeled from high oil prices, the large oil companies turned in record profits last year.

The fact that sector after economic sector is dominated by U.S.-based companies — Citibank in banking; Exxon in oil; IBM in computers; Cargill in grain; Goodyear in rubber and tires and Alcoa in aluminum — has become largely irrelevant to the overall economic picture in the United States.

For all its present difficulties in the United States, Firestone can adjust because \$1.7 billion of its \$5.4-billion business in 1979 was abroad, and 22 percent of its operations are outside the tire business. The U.S. economy, however, is hit head on by the forces at work outside the country.

Awareness of the implications of these developments has only begun to percolate into the upper reaches of U.S. politics. The president's March 14 anti-inflation speech contained only a one-sentence reference to the fact that "this is a worldwide problem."

No president has yet attempted to outline for the U.S. public the full extent of the national economy's linkage to the rest of the world, to draw up a complete balance sheet of benefits and costs or to propose fundamental changes for coping with a situation that most experts agree is irreversible.

'No Global Dimension'

"At the moment there is no global dimension to any U.S. [economic] policy," complains Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill. "Some things must be done — even if by the government. Other nations understand that. They have national fuel and transportation companies. Their industrial and tax policies support industry. Then Japanese government organizations industry to take the lead in computers while back in the U.S. the Justice Department is trying to break up IBM."

Some of the boldest ideas for dealing with the situation emanate from U.S. businessmen and bankers whose experience is rooted in the realities of the new multinational economy.

John Connolly, who received much support from big business in his abortive U.S. presidential bid, supported Sen. Stevenson's legislation authorizing the creation of U.S. trading companies — monopolies of the kind that represent Japanese economic interests worldwide.

Mr. Connolly advocated a North American common market that would impose a cartel-like control over the resources of the United States, Mexico and Canada. Peter Peterson, chairman of the international investment banking company Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc., would like to see a "concert" formed by the governments of the industrial nations, OPEC, and developing nations. Access to oil and the price at which it is sold would be controlled, in exchange for Western technological and financial aid.

Such a system is a long way from the free trade often heralded in U.S. economic philosophy.

The international economy that is now proving so troublesome for U.S. policymakers to manage is a creature predominantly of the United States' making.

With the approval of the government, U.S. businessmen and bankers darted all over the world after World War II, making deals, investing and lending money, and opening markets. They tied the United States inextricably to the world outside.

Commercial Empire

U.S. companies and banks invested \$150 billion abroad from 1945 to 1978, creating an overseas commercial empire that annually generates half a trillion dollars in sales and \$20 billion in profits.

The dollar became the center of the world banking system. The United States provided technology and capital in return for markets and raw materials.

But as the world economy developed and integrated, cheap foreign goods, some of them manufactured abroad by U.S. multinationals using

inexpensive labor, poured into the United States. It was a boon for consumers, but it hurt such U.S. industries as cars, electronics, textiles and shoes.

At the same time, other governments showed a new political determination to apply self-interest controls on trade and investment.

Increasingly, the United States finds itself in a world of cartels, regional trade blocs and monopolies.

Foreign Conditions

Multinationals now regularly agree to conditions imposed by foreign governments that include promises to use local materials even when they are costlier than those available abroad. Until recently, Brazil required foreign firms to export a fixed percentage of their production or lose their right to do business in Brazil.

Such controls help the balance of payments of the countries where the multinationals do business. In return, these governments agree to protect the corporations from undue competition.

Throughout, the dollar remained at the heart of the world economy. The dollar was internationalized, making it increasingly difficult for the U.S. government alone to approximate the traditional monetary and fiscal defenses against the inflation of the U.S. currency.

With the huge oil price increases of the 1970s, this problem became glaring.

From the time that OPEC first began accumulating its fortunes, neither OPEC nor Western governments have had a decisive voice in the process by which this money was channeled through the international banking system.

Instead, a handful of big multinational banks — the only institutions with the adequate financial expertise — acted as the principal intermediaries between OPEC and borrowers around the world.

Vast amounts of money that flowed from Western consumers to OPEC were assembled in the banks of Manhattan and London, on deposit to OPEC governments.

The deposits that OPEC did not use to pay Western companies for technology, food, arms and other equipment were available to the giant banks for lending. The banks extended vast sums to developing countries and other big borrowers. Even governments of wealthier developing countries, such as Brazil, now stagger under a load of debt.

This development has ominous implications for U.S. inflation-fighters. If Mr. Carter is serious about cutting inflation, he will need foreign help. But governments that are deeply in dollar debt have a stake in encouraging the continued devaluation of the U.S. currency.

The problems of the U.S. government are complicated by the fact that much of the money has moved beyond the Federal Reserve's control into the Eurodollar market in which banks, borrowers and speculators move money between accounts in banks abroad.

Even before the OPEC windfall, foreign companies and governments acquired billions of dollars as the United States ran balance-of-payments deficits. These dollars constitute a huge claim against the U.S. government. And as the dollars in foreign banks are loaned and reloaned, they expand the money available for transactions, including

that for speculation and inflationary investments.

The Federal Reserve Board has set up a voluntary program to limit the expansion of bank credit to 6 to 9 percent this year. It is bringing in a new requirement that will force U.S. bank branches abroad to adhere to U.S.-established reserve minimums for their Eurodollar deposits. It is imposing reserve minimums as well on deposits in U.S. branches of foreign banks.

But that still leaves billions of dollars beyond the Fed's reach. And since 1977, OPEC nations apparently have channeled increasingly large amounts of their deposits to non-U.S. banks.

The United States could respond to its current frustrations by adopting an international economic policy based on ruthless self-interest. But few are ready to espouse the United States' turning away from the world it shaped.

Instead, some say the time has come for the United States to adjust its institutions to fit the new situation.

At the very least, some academic critics of U.S. economic policy say, the government should find ways of making U.S.-based multinationals instruments of U.S. economic policy — as Japan's multinationals are.

Hondurans to Elect Assembly in Move Toward Ending 8-Year Military Regime

By Alan Riding

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 18 (NYT) — After eight years of military rule, Honduras is scheduled to hold elections Sunday in the apparent hope that a return to democracy will protect the nation from the political unrest sweeping through Central America.

The elections are for a 71-seat Constitutional Assembly, but this body, which must meet before July 20, will have the authority either to appoint a president for a full term or call direct elections for president under a new constitution.

The elections offer Hondurans the option of moving toward peaceful change under a civilian government at a time when neighboring El Salvador and Guatemala are troubled by extremist violence and Nicaragua is struggling to recover from last year's revolution.

Until a year ago, the Constitutional Assembly had been expected merely to legitimize the present regime by endorsing the president of the military junta, Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, as head of state.

Supposed Immunity

But the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua and the increase of leftist insurgency in El Salvador and Guatemala have led politicians of all parties here to question Honduras' supposed immunity from popular unrest and has strengthened the view that the next president should be a civilian, and also should be chosen through direct elections.

In addition, there appears to be agreement that whatever government emerges must give priority to improving the living conditions of the country's urban and rural poor. The Paz Garcia regime already has followed the lead of Nicaragua and El Salvador and announced plans for a literacy campaign and revival of a land distribution program for peasant farmers.

The election, nevertheless, has stirred little enthusiasm among the 1.2 million registered voters, partly because it lacks the focus and controversy of a presidential campaign, but also because the National and Liberal Parties, the two main parties, have not spelled out what they will do should they win an absolute majority in the assembly.

Funds From Abroad

Further, the opposition Christian Democratic Party was excluded from the elections on the technical ground that it had received funds from abroad and it has now joined leftist groups in a so-called Honduran Patriotic Front that has denounced the elections as fraudulent.

The front has called for abstention in the elections.

Most politicians now regret the ban on the Christian Democrats and both the National and Liberal Parties as well as the smaller Innovation and Unity Party have pledged that the assembly will immediately give the Christian Democrats legal status.

The need to give the left-of-center Christian Democrats a voice in the country's political future is regarded as a strong reason for holding a second round of elections for president.

Liberalism has been considered worse than hanging. Let us exercise restraint."

Tolbert was shot and killed during the coup, and his body was dumped with those of 27 aides in a common grave.

It was announced earlier that three soldiers and a civilian charged with looting and killing were executed by a firing squad on a beach in what Liberia's new military ruler said was meant to be an "example."

As part of its get-tough policy against looting and murder by soldiers, Sgt. Doe's government executed the three soldiers and a civilian by firing squad yesterday on a beach at Monrovia's main military base.

Sgt. Doe said in a statement the executions were meant "as an example" to civilians and soldiers to refrain from activities not in line with the aims of the new government.

Sources said the government was planning further executions of military and civilian "criminals" in the next few days.

Former Foreign Minister Cecil Dennis Jr. appeared yesterday before the five-man military tribunal that has begun interrogating former officials. He pleaded not guilty to treason, corruption and misuse of public funds. But he agreed under questioning that the Tolbert government had flagrantly violated constitutional rights.

The former chief justice, James Pierre, also appeared before the tribunal. He denied similar charges, as well as allegations that he accepted a \$100,000 bribe to reverse a lower court judgment in a murder case.

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Liberia Rules Out Voting For 3 Years, Paper Says

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 18 (UPI) — Liberia's new military government has ruled out elections for at least three years.

The decision was revealed in an editorial in yesterday's edition of the official newspaper, New Liberia.

Noting that citizens might ask when the military will transfer power to civilians, the paper said, "We asked them to exercise patience because it is too early to start talking about when to hand over power to a constitutionally elected government."

The editorial also called for restraint in the prosecution and punishment of former officials. It called for "any punishment other than death" to be meted out. After taking power Saturday, Master Sgt. Samuel Doe announced that officials would be tried for treason, with death the maximum penalty.

"We should remember that (former President William) Tolbert started off by hanging people," the editorial said. "And now what has

befallen him could be considered worse than hanging. Let us exercise restraint."

Tolbert was shot and killed during the coup, and his body was dumped with those of 27 aides in a common grave.

It was announced earlier that three soldiers and a civilian charged with looting and killing were executed by a firing squad on a beach in what Liberia's new military ruler said was meant to be an "example."

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U.S. Expels Libyan Envoys For Urging Assassinations

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP) — The Carter administration has expelled two Libyan diplomats for distributing among Libyan students in the United States calls for assassination of opponents of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, informed sources said yesterday.

State Department officials said the two diplomats also were using coercive methods to control Libyan students in the United States and that their conduct was "inconsistent with the accepted role of diplomats."

Moftha Ibrahim, third secretary, and Mohamed Tarbuni, a cultural attaché, were ordered on April 5 to leave the United States within 48 hours.

Sources said that the "literature of violent nature" distributed by the

two diplomats called on Libyans to march against embassies and to carry out "physical elimination of the enemies of the revolution abroad."

The assassination call was in the program declaration adopted by the Libyan Revolutionary Committees meeting in Benghazi in February. The Libyan Embassy here was said to have circulated the program among Libyan students in the United States, whose number is estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000.

A Libyan journalist was assassinated in London last week by two gunmen believed by sources here to have been sent by Libya to eliminate Libyan political exiles.

U.S. officials dealing with Libyan affairs said the Libyan students encouraged by Col. Qadhafi had taken control of the Libyan mission here and that it had been renamed a "people's bureau." None of the five students on the committee running the mission has diplomatic status. All were elected by other students in the United States.

Washington's diplomatic list includes the names of 20 Libyan diplomats who continue their functions under the student committee, according to the officials. They said that unofficial contacts between the committee and the State Department have taken place.

The State Department has kept silent on the two diplomats' expulsion in an effort to forestall Libya's retaliation against the two remaining U.S. diplomats in Tripoli. All other U.S. personnel in Libya were withdrawn after a Libyan mob attacked the U.S. Embassy last December and set fire to furniture. No one was hurt.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

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A Tragic Gift for Venice

by David Stevens

VENICE — This city was not the first to confine Jews to their own quarter, but it gave the word ghetto to the world and is perhaps the last place where the ghetto remains as a geographic entity. It is an ambiguous distinction, but one that



Blatas' first sketches for his bronze plaque called "Punishment."



Blatas' study for "The Revolt of the Warsaw Ghetto" plaque at far right.

will be marked on April 25 at 4:30 p.m. when Venice celebrates the Italian national holiday, the Day of Liberation from Nazism, not as usual in the spectacular expanse of the Piazza San Marco, but in the Campo del Ghetto Nuovo, the center of Jewish community life from the time the Venetian ghetto was closed off in the early 16th century until it was opened up by Napoleon in 1797.



Besides being a national and political event, Friday's ceremony will be a cultural one, with the unveiling of a monument commemorating the Holocaust — seven rectangular bronze bas-reliefs by the Lithuanian-born American artist Arbit Blatas, his gift to his adopted city. The 110-by-90-centimeter tablets — each one representing a scene of the Jewish martyrdom under the Nazis — are mounted on a shabby brick wall that closes one side of the irregular-shaped campo, or square, a wall still topped by strands of wartime barbed wire. It will be a rare contemporary work in a city whose public art and monuments are almost all centuries old.

Among European nations, Italy's record for protecting Jews from the Holocaust is one of the better ones. But 200 Venetian Jews were deported to death camps, most of them rounded up here on Dec. 5, 1943. It is apt that these bas-reliefs should be in the historic ghetto — the word (getto, in Venetian) refers to the foundries on the site before the first Jews moved in in 1516. Today, there are fewer than 10 Jewish families in the ghetto, which also contains five synagogues, a Jewish Art Museum and a Jewish Old Age Home.

If the unveiling of these tablets is a consoling final word on the long march to the gas chambers, their creation also brought about Blatas' own long-delayed artistic confrontation with the Holocaust.

He was born in Kaunas, Lithuania, where his father was a representative of leading piano manufacturers. Self-taught as an artist, he had his first one-man show of paintings there when he was 15. A year later, in 1925, he went to Paris and progressed from hero-worshipping in Montparnasse cafes to becoming a junior member of the great concentration of artists — partly French, partly immigrant — known as the Ecole de Paris. He began earning his living as a painter almost immediately.

There were White Russians, like Larionov, Gontcharova and Benois; Jews, like Lipschitz, Chagall, Moise Kisling and Krenegne; Poles, Lithuanians, Orientals. Blatas recalled recently on a walk through the ghetto. "Each group met in the Dome, the Rotonde and the Select. They came from countries where there is no color, where everything is in blacks and whites and grays. Suddenly, in Paris, they saw a different light and they saw color," he recalled. "It was a happy mixture."

Once, Chaim Soutine, to whom he eventually became very close, persuaded the young Blatas to try to buy back Soutine's earlier works from galleries because the eccentric older artist wanted to destroy them. Blatas tried out of friendship, but was relieved when he was unsuccessful.

Decades later, Blatas' life-size bronze of Soutine was bought by the French government for the Guillaume-Walter Collection at the Orangerie in Paris. It is one of a succession of 28 oils and 15 sculptures by Blatas of leading figures of the interwar years — Braque, Picasso, Matisse, Maillol, Utrillo among them. Done from the 1930s into the 1960s, they form a unique portrait record of the artistic heroes of a golden age in Paris.

The outbreak of World War II found him in England for a show. He narrowly missed getting a ticket on the ill-fated *Athenia*, torpedoed in the Atlantic. He then caught a New York-bound



"Revolt of the Warsaw Ghetto," one of seven bas-reliefs commemorating the Holocaust to be unveiled April 25.

boat that had come from France, by chance with his first wife and their daughter, who had been left behind in Paris, on board. "Life is funny," he said, using a favorite phrase from a life rich in such incident.

His parents were not so fortunate. They were arrested in Kaunas, his mother dying in Studhol concentration camp, near Danzig, his father surviving Dachau after having been scheduled countless times to die. After Liberation, the elder Blatas contrived to be sent to Paris, from where he got in touch with his son through Picasso.

Blatas then tried to arrange for his father to get into the United States. "It was like Menotti's 'The Consul.' They wanted his birth certificate. Did they think the Germans told him to bring along his birth certificate? The Germans just came in and smashed his teeth out." But he got to the United States.

"After the war people didn't want to talk about these things," Blatas continued. "My father didn't understand that. He wanted to talk, you know, and it made him angry. Why do people suddenly want to talk about these things now? Perhaps television helped."

It was television that brought Blatas back to the subject two years ago, when the U.S. producers of "Holocaust" asked him to do some drawings for the 9½-hour show. Only once had he approached such a painful subject in his art — in 1943, when he did a black-and-white oil

entitled "Babi Yar" ("I don't even remember whether the title came before or after I did it.") — and after his father's death in 1952 he put such things out of his mind.

The work on "Holocaust" opened the floodgates, and after he returned home to Venice, he turned out the seven bas-reliefs in one concentrated period in 1978, without thought to what would be done with them. The titles, self-explanatory, are "The Deportation," "Crystal Night," "The Quarry," "Punishment," "Execution in the Ghetto," "The Revolt of the Warsaw Ghetto" and "The Final Solution."

"I felt I had to do them in bas-relief," Blatas explained. "You can bring out movement with the light, and for me they have a more sacred feeling. And seven is a cabalistic number for me." The tablets are not mounted on the wall in any narrative scheme ("I don't need any script"), but according to line, with "Punishment" showing two prisoners dangling by their wrists from upright posts — occupying a kind of keystone position in the top row.

Blatas still has studios in Paris and New York, and memories of the excitement of artistic life in these cities, respectively, before the war and after. But he is less enamored of the big cities now, and he considers Venice home. He and his wife, the opera singer and stage director Regina Resnik, have an apartment on the Giudecca. He has painted there since the 1930s,

and she made her Italian debut at Venice's Teatro La Fenice in "Parsifal" in 1963.

He met her 12 years ago after seeing her as Carmen, then painted her as Carmen while singing Don Jose's music in four languages, including Lithuanian, the mezzo-soprano recalls. When she was invited to stage Bizet's work at the Hamburg State Opera, she asked Blatas to design it. They were married in 1975, and they have several joint operatic productions that they have produced around the world.

"I have done theater before," Blatas said. "I did Moliere's 'Les Fourberies de Scapin' in a cubist style in Kaunas when I was 19, and I did 17 lithographs of the 1950s New York production of 'The Threepenny Opera.' In theater, in the beginning there is an obsession with grandeur, but you feel the lack of permanence. You give yourself, but what you do can't remain."

Blatas is nothing if not theatrical himself. Tall, gregarious, with an expansiveness that is vaguely self-mocking and a constantly mobile face that smiles easily, he seems to know half the inhabitants of Venice and all the waiters. "This is my favorite waiter," he says as one approaches. "Look at that head — from a Modigliani painting."

He is infinitely solicitous of a luncheon companion, until the latter assures him that he is "completely satisfied." The eyebrows rise in surprise.

"You know, in all my life that is something I have never been able to say."

Christopher Walken: From 'The Deer Hunter' to 'The Dogs of War'

by Bart Mills

LONDON — Christopher Walken was strolling down a London street a short while ago. "Someone flung open a window and said to me, 'That's an interesting coat you're wearing. Why don't you come in for a cup of coffee?'"

Actors are used to strange come-ons, but Walken is strange himself. He went inside. "The only way to give the audience the impression that you don't know what's going to happen next," he says of the acting technique that won him an Academy Award last year, "is for you not to know either."

Inside the London apartment, the American actor found himself in "a room full of people. They didn't know who I was and I didn't know who they were. I started talking with them as if I'd known them all my life."

"People are always going to come to me, crooking a finger at me," he says. "I credit, I always say yes. I could have got my throat slit, but that doesn't usually happen."

Walken, 36, is a cheerful, outgoing romantic. He always looks as if he's about to smile. "Be a desperado," is one of his maxims. "Be more generous," he'll say, in his slack-jawed working-man's accent, entirely authentic in the son of a baker from Queens, New York. Or, "I don't know what's going to happen in this conversation — do you? I hope not."

Yet for all his charm and looks, Walken keeps being cast as a victim or villain. After spending most of 1979 in Montana playing a hired gun-fighter in Michael Cimino's upcoming "At Heaven's Gate," Walken is in London now to play the lead mercenary in "The Dogs of War."

"A mercenary is an unusual part for me to be offered," concedes Walken, last seen blowing his brains out in "The Deer Hunter." "There's something in me, though, that fights — and likes to fight."

"Not with fistcuffs," he admits. "When you walk on a stage, it's like walking into a bar and saying to everybody, 'Anyone wanna go?' There's a thousand or so people against you when you walk on a stage. If you're scared, forget it."

"They're like a beast, and you're walking into their cage," he continues. "You've got to do something to make that that . . . thing sitting there in the dark know it's better not to fool with you."

Here in a well-lit London film studio, Walken is alone in a one-room set. He has no dialogue. He has the whole day to play this one page of script, driving home the point that you can take the mercenary out of the jungle but you can't take the jungle out of the mercenary.

He lives in an ugly furnished apartment, gets mail but doesn't read it, watches television but doesn't care if the picture is rolling over, and has a photo of a once-loved one but keeps it in a drawer.

Silent-movie acting is a test of any performer's skill, Walken cracks the whip over the un-

seen audience with his look of wounded idealism. The sweat-back hair and sunken cheeks give his face a bruised aspect. Yes, this man could kill.

Despite winning that Oscar, Walken continues to feel he's just a learner as far as films go. "A lot of things about film acting are still very new to me," he says, "such as how to do it."

Walken's jolly modesty is very winning. "It's very rare that I know exactly what I'm doing," he insists. "I really don't. That's the way I work, and it's not something that any other actor in the world is supposed to take seriously."

John Irvin, director of "Dogs of War," says that Walken "isn't obvious casting and therefore is very attractive. Chris is able to deliver a hidden, a haunted quality. We didn't want a thug for this part. We wanted someone more cerebral, someone whose firepower isn't exclusively physical. With Walken, you see his intelligence. There is a mind at work. Besides, it's interesting to see him play the reverse of the 'Deer Hunter' part he played so well."

Walken is on Irvin's wavelength: "In films, the thought behind the line is what matters. The little bits of spontaneity are what you hope for. In the theater, on the other hand, a certain amount of superficiality is always a virtue."

"In the theater I have been very bold, flamboyant even," he says. "I hope to be bold in movies, but I'm not yet. I'm concentrating too hard on doing it right." Critics have noted Walken's stillness on screen and called it superior technique; Walken calls it reticence.

"That reticence is something I hope to overcome," he continues. "You don't get anywhere by playing safe. I'll give you an example: Most actors, including myself, try to repeat a take and do it better. But the point is not to improve it but to change it. To start over again every time. To surprise yourself."

"I think the trick is that you're as good an actor as the variety of opportunities you offer the editor," he explains. "If you give him enough new stuff, he can put together something you may never have thought of."

Walken knew from an early age that he would be an actor. His mother told him so. "My brothers were actors as kids. One of them still is. I used to go along for the ride and fill in for them sometimes. My mother was very interested in having her kids in show business, possibly because she'd wanted to herself but couldn't."

Walken started out as a dancer. He hoofed in Broadway shows from the time he was 15. By

his early 20s he was doing straight plays too. Today he can still dance when required, as in the wedding sequence of "The Deer Hunter" and the ballroom scenes in James Ivory's "Rose-land."

Little parts in New York-made films such as "The Anderson Tapes" came Walken's way, but he wasn't noticed until he played a self-centered philanthropist in "Next Stop, Greenwich Village" in 1976. In "Annie Hall" in 1977 he had a couple of chilling moments as Diane Keaton's psychotic brother.

"You know, I never expected to play big parts in films," he confesses. "I always thought I was a good actor but I'd have to be lucky. My stroke of luck was having Michael Cimino pick me for 'The Deer Hunter.' I remember the meeting

with him. I didn't think much of it — I was up for a movie, I'd done it a thousand times."

"He asked me the usual questions. Had I read the script, what part could I play. I named all the parts in the movie. Truly, I wouldn't have minded playing any of them. I would have played one of the guys in the bowling alley."

Only recently did Walken become a good enough actor to allow his career to take off. This is his own opinion. "I always had a lot of nerve. But I found a way of enjoying myself more, which coincided with doing it better."

"I just decided not to care what people think. When a safe falls from a great height and lands two inches from you, you decide you might as well enjoy yourself. You reach a certain age, you realize you're on the other side of . . . the

point of no return, as they say in 'The High and the Mighty.'"

"I always wanted to be noticed as an actor," he says. "There are a lot of people trying to stop you, saying, 'The actor is supposed to play the part.' I want to do that, but I also want to be noticed and have people say I'm good, that they got their money's worth. It's not a matter of grabbing the spotlight. It's taking care of your own business. I'm a solid object that's got to be dealt with. I'm taking what belongs to me."

"A director said to me once during rehearsals that I was a real pain in the ass, that I couldn't do the part a certain way," he continues. "I told him, 'I earn a living.' He couldn't argue with that. You can't with an actor who's working."

Walken's sudden rise from rarely unemployed actor to not particularly celebrated stage actor to film leading man has changed his life only to the extent that he bought a house in Connecticut. He's still married to the same lady, a former dancer named Georgianne, and he still spends most of his spare time in art galleries.

His new position has, however, put him closer to realizing an old dream. "It's a fantasy of mine to own a single great painting. I'd like to look at it when I have my coffee in the morning. They cost a fortune, though. A Matisse! Mine! Maybe I'll steal one."

Walken may have to, for he's not particularly concerned about amassing a fortune from films. He hopes he'll always work on the stage.

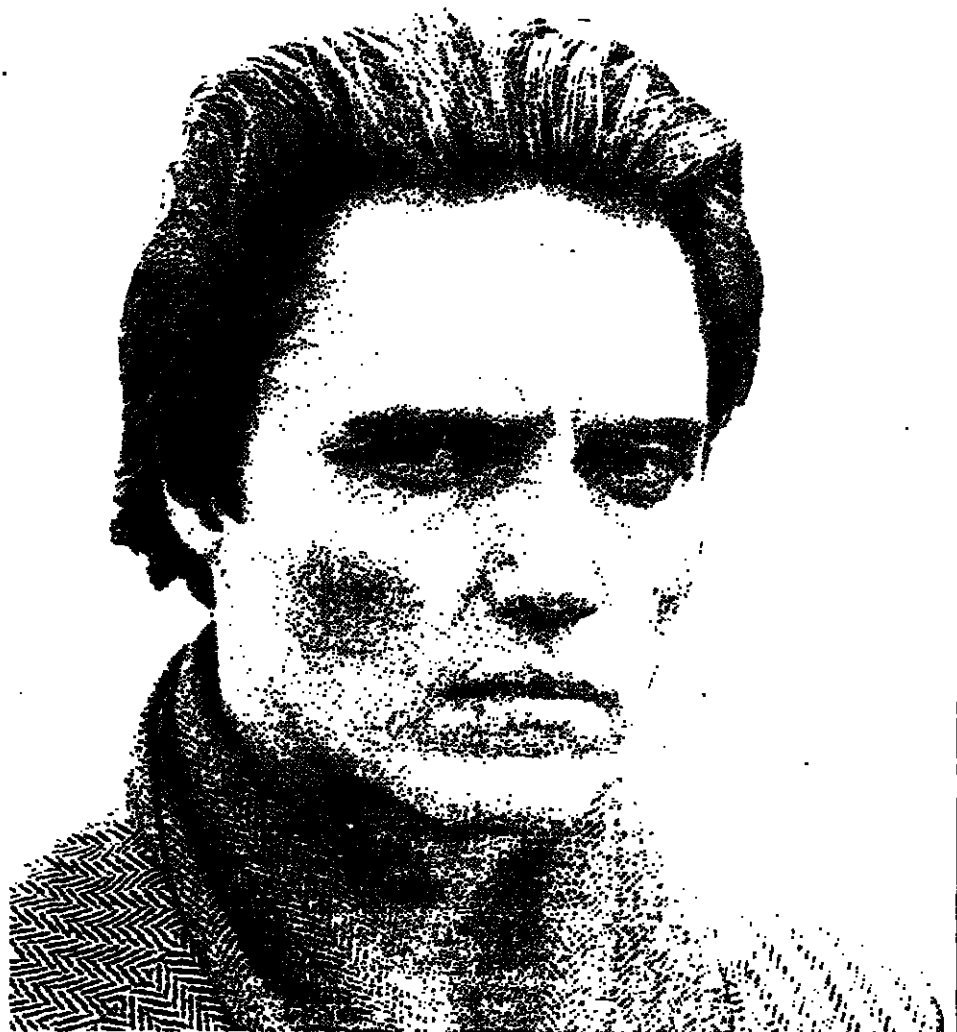
"I've done theater all my life. It's such an old habit. I did 'Hamlet' in Seattle not long ago and recently I was able to do 'Measure for Measure' at Yale for a few weeks. That's a way to play terrific parts without having to go through a run. Working on the stage is different from working in films. When I'm doing a film I feel like . . . like some sort of terrific performance car, the kind that has to be tuned all the time. In theater, I can be looser."

"I'm glad things have changed for me, though. For the first time, I'm taking parts because I feel like it. Before, my primary motivation as an actor was to make a living. That's the way almost everybody lives. But having choices is the most luxurious thing, better than money."

"Many times I've played things I knew I wouldn't be good in. I took those parts for two reasons. One, to pay the bills. Two, I'd be a better actor afterwards. You're always enriched by not being careful. You learn you're less fragile than you think. The first horrible reviews I got, I thought, this is it, my career is over. But it wasn't that terrible. I got another job."

Does Walken have another job lined up for after "The Dogs of War"? "I'm told you're supposed to," he answers. "I don't. That's one of the neat things about acting, not knowing what's coming next."

"I'm reading a play now about Byron. I may do it. The character says some things I agree with. Byron knew he wasn't a great poet, but he refused to be compromised by that fact. Don't be daunted by the fact that you're not the greatest. Act as if you were. Don't do someone else's work. Do your own."



Walken is now in London playing a mercenary in "The Dogs of War."

Combat Inflation: Eat Horse Meat

by Edelgard Simon

HAMBURG — West German housewives have found a new weapon in their fight against the climbing prices of both beef and pork. They're turning to horse meat. Once the poor man's dish, horse meat is now gaining acceptance by a middle class struggling to maintain its standard of living.

"At a friend's urging, I tried horse meat and found it makes excellent steaks at about half the price of beef," said Margaret Tiedemann, the wife of a Hamburg businessman.

One Hamburg butcher said business had been booming since Christmas. "Horse meat is good for all kinds of roasts, for goulash, in stews and for tender steaks. It tastes a bit like game," butcher Horst Bauer said.

Even so, most housewives find they have to sneak it onto the family menu.

"I did not tell my husband, or my teen-age daughters until weeks later, after they kept commenting on the delicious meals and the generous portions of meat I had been serving," said Ursula Schrader. She doesn't tell her guests at all. "I know a lot of people would be offended if they knew," Mrs. Schrader said.

For many Germans, horse meat brings unpleasant memories of World War II scarcities, when a leathery piece of horse meat was a feast. "There were 65 horse butchers in Hamburg after the war, now there are seven left," said one of the seven, Peter Degen. "But if business continues to grow, there probably will be more again, because we cannot handle any more customers. I have not had lunch for weeks and I have had to work late every evening."

Increasing health consciousness also has boosted demand, Degen said. "Many of my customers buy horse meat because it has very little fat and lots of protein. I know that some come to me because their doctors recommended a change in their meat diets."

"Some people turned to horse meat after learning how cattle and pigs are doctored chemically for faster growth," Degen said.

For the younger generation, horse meat is simply fashionable. Even people who will not normally eat horse often buy knockwurst and winners made from the soft meat. There is hardly a German big city annual *Jahrmärkte* fair that does not have a stall selling *Rosshawurst* (horse sausage).

The West German trend in favor of horse meat corresponds to a European trend. In the Common Market, consumption rose from 228,000 tons in 1975 to 247,000 tons three years later.

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The Secret Scotland of Sir Walter Scott

by Bob Donahue

MELROSE, Scotland — The River Tweed starts as a chirruping upland burn. Swelling across heather and turf, it is quickly as broad as what Scots call a water. It grows more as it flows east through Peebles, Melrose, Kelso and Berwick, where seals ambush incoming salmon. Then it goes all-out and becomes the North Sea. The whole curly transfiguration fits in 64 miles and never stops.

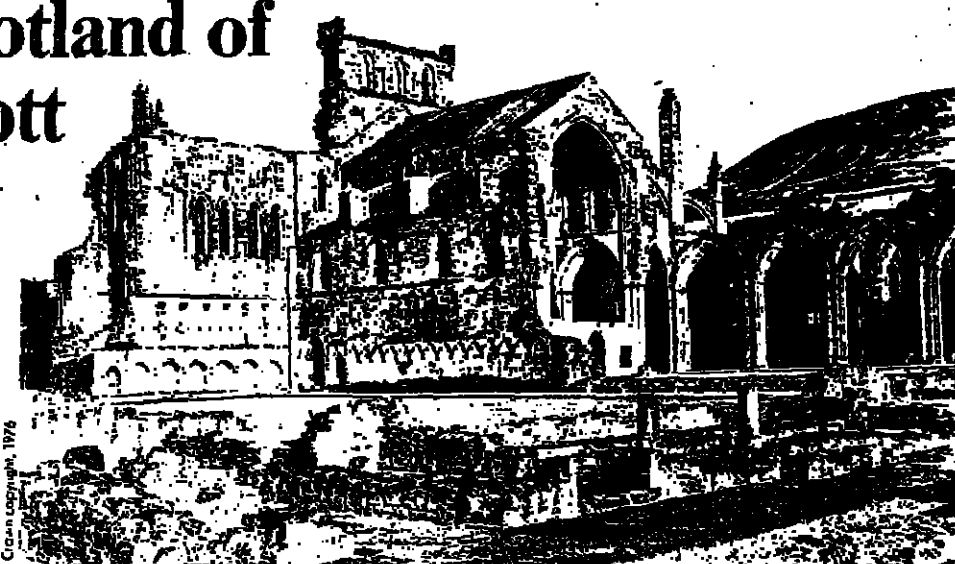
Overhead, the sky, too, never stops shifting about. A very maritime sky, to remind you that even the main British Isle, too slim to command much cloud of its own, is an accident in the ocean. The weather in the Scottish Borders changes half a dozen times a day. All about, currents and spirits are on the move. The region breeds historians, storytellers, affable hosts.

Indoors this spring with Stanley and Aileen Maguire, whose Cringletie House north of Peebles is the sort of hotel-away-from-home that unhurried travelers dream about, the story was that the host with his ankle in plaster had observed that bathtubs, as regards which limb you can hang out of them, tend to be right- or left-legged. In other words, if you are one-legged, you will end up with a faucet to your back.

We hadn't thought of that. And why, we wondered, is one of the prettiest, most cheerful, hospitable and otherwise most endowed provinces on earth so little known? You are often told by Borders that they have the smallest tourism-promotion budget in all of Scotland. Good luck for us, we thought.

The big flat that strangled this island at the point where Hadrian later built his wall left a crumpled bottleneck with no south-north axis in its middle. The A-1 to Edinburgh hugs the east coast through Berwick. The Tweed's hilly basin rises westward: the Borders.

The countryside alone would be worth the detour, as Wordsworth discovered when he visited Walter Scott in 1803. He found this valley "more pensive in sunlight than others in moonlight." Contrast has something to do with it: a bedlam of hill country in the quiet of running water and grazing sheep. Looking on it all one morning, a weaver laid named Lovat saw "bluey green" and invented a medley weave of blue, yellow, white, rust and black yarns that



Melrose Abbey is "more pensive in sunlight than others in moonlight."

somehow comes out green, tweed thus being an optical illusion that keeps you warm.

A short list of the Borders' endowments: 1,300 miles of good road with no traffic to speak of; lived-in manors where you are welcome; salmon and trout, grouse and pheasant; the tumbled ruins of great abbeys; good hotels; a pervasive literary tradition alive in the cult of Scott, who is loved; a world-famous woolen industry.

At Melrose, in the heart of the Borders, an hour's drive south from Edinburgh, Burt's Hotel on Market Square (about \$35 for a double) makes an unpretentious but congenial base. Pub lunches are good value at, say, \$5 for a light meal served in front of an open fire, at the Dryburgh Abbey Hotel near St. Boswells, Kirkcaldy in Hawick, or Burt's in Melrose. High tea at the plush Ednam House in Kelso, with a view over the salmon pool at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot, is a meal in itself.

The Crook Inn with its rough-hewn stone fireplace, in wild isolation up near the source of the Tweed, has been a gathering place for locals since 1604. For dinner and as many nights as you can manage, the best stops in the Borders are also family-run hotels in historic premises: the Maguires' Cringletie House, a red sandstone manor in 28 acres of garden and woodland north of Peebles, and the Georgian mansion of Woodside in Kelso.

Southern Scots are known as animal lovers, book readers and rugby players, and this mix of mettle and lettered curiosity seems to make for museums that don't bore: the Scottish Museum of Wool Textiles at Walkburn, for one, or the

folk museum in Hawick's Wilton Park. Designer Bernat Klein has mounted an original exhibit on color schemes and the step-by-step process of fabric design at his mill shop near Galashiels. The Borders long ago let the name tweed slip loose. Tweed is fancy woolen weave, whenever it's made. Today the region is best known for the quality knitwear produced in Hawick (pronounced *Halk*; Berwick is *Burr-ick*) on the Teviot (*Teev-yut*) — by Barrie, Peter Scott and Pringle. The Hawick shop for sweaters is Angus.

Back on the Tweed, direct descendants live on at Abbotsford, the extravagant palace of turrets and gables that Walter Scott designed. Traquair House upriver, which still makes a dangerously potent dark ale, has been inhabited since 1107. Others also open to visitors include Floors Castle outside Kelso, Mellerstain northeast of Melrose and the Edwardian mansion of Manderston House east of Dun.

Memories of Mary Queen of Scots abound. "She hath withal," an Englishman said of her in 1569 when she was 27, "an alluring grace, a pretty Scotch accent and a searching wit clouded with mildness. Some would adventure much for her sake." The understated tribute could be paid to the Borders.

For 300 years Scots fought Englishmen: Berwick changed hands 13 times. If you hike the Roman trail or drive down from the border with England high in the Cheviots, the soaring remains of Jedburgh Abbey signal a culture. At the Melrose and Kelso abbeys ruins, and above all at Scott's beloved Dryburgh, all is quiet.

Cork That Puts the Pop in Champagne

by Eric Robins

LIBSON — Stocky, amiable Jean-Claude Barange and his 36-year-old son, Pierre, are masters of one of the world's strangest vocations. They are connoisseurs of cork and produce button mushroom-shaped corks for the great champagne houses of France.

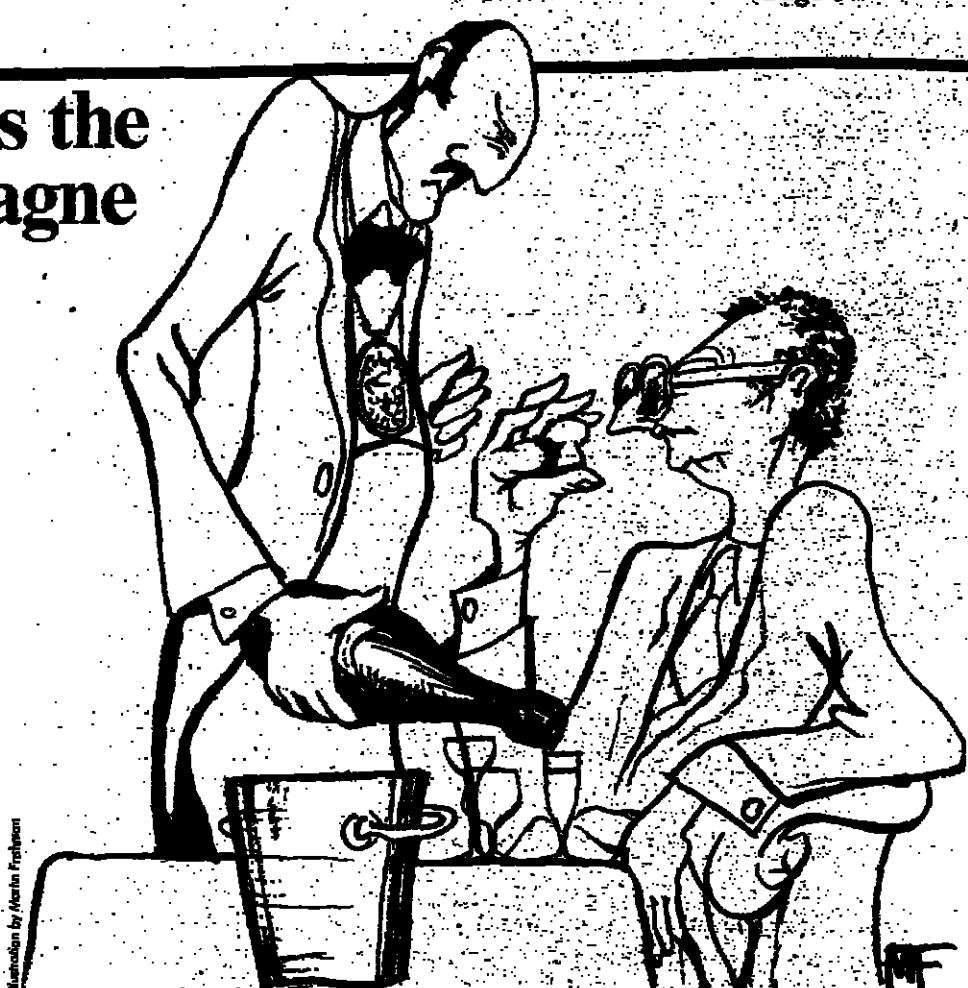
Jean-Claude manages the family workshops (all the walls are made of cork) in a quiet backstreet of the old southern Portuguese town of Silves. Here, under his supervision, 200 workers turn out 100,000 champagne corks a day. Portugal produces 52 percent of the world's cork, and a Barange cork pops from one out of every seven bottles of champagne drunk.

There is no substitute for the perfect cork — a \$50 bottle of champagne can be ruined by cork tainted or of inferior quality. Without it, say the Baranges, there would be no creamy foam, no pale-gold sparkle and none of the wine's characteristic "crisp and flinty" taste.

Senior Barange and his son represent half the men in the world who possess their rare skill. Trained for a decade by his father as an expert cork-spoiler, Pierre, a black-headed six-footer, regularly spends days on end wandering Portugal's cork oak forests to find the finest grades of bark on *quercus suber* trees. He sleeps on the ground and cooks his meals, gypsy-style, over a camp fire. He must also search among the piles of wizened bark that has already been stripped from the trunks by peasants wielding razor-sharp implements like ancient battle-axes.

In his sunny office at the foot of the Moorish-style castle in Silves, Jean-Claude Barange recounted how his unique craft began: "My father, Andre, who started the business, was a Spaniard who went to France to sell champagne corks. Later he decided to come to Portugal, the best source of cork. Every champagne cork we make — for normal-sized bottles, magnums or jeroaboans — has my father's initials, 'A.B.' stamped on the head, under the wire and tin foil. That has become its mark of quality, universally recognized."

"At times we have to buy in bulk, and any bark that doesn't measure up to our very exacting grades goes to make the soles of women's shoes in Italy and Japan or — well you know, the corks for ordinary wine."



Jean-Claude is proud of the fact that most of the work is done by men and women and not machines. "The human eye and the human hand" are essential, he says. "To make champagne corks as fine as the wine itself. They will detect the slightest flaw, which a machine might well miss."

He holds out a handful of large "lozenges" made from virgin, or unprocessed, cork. These are the essentials of the best champagne cork, and the open secret of the Barange trade. Three of these disks, expertly welded together by nimble-fingered women, form the tip of the cork and are gummed to the main section, a two-inch-long cylinder (later fashioned into a mushroom shape) made from a mixture of cork granules that look like the crystals of brown sugar and a pure, light glue.

"It is important that the pores of these disks transverse the cork to avoid any danger of leakage," says Pierre. "To safeguard the quality of

the wine, only the 'virgin section' of the cork is allowed to come in contact with champagne. And sometimes, like wine, the older the cork the better the cork. You have to have patience. Nearly 30 years may elapse before an oak seedling produces an appreciable amount of cork. Then, however, it can be partially stripped, as is the custom, every 10 years. A 70-year-old tree will produce many times more cork bark than, say, one half its age."

The father-and-son team have few worries. The steady demand for their champagne corks always exceeds the supply, and they claim they have virtually no rivals anywhere. Overhead is low: Portuguese labor is relatively cheap, and cork is easily handled and transported.

"Yes, business is always good," admits Jean-Claude. "Every year when the books are audited we have cause for a celebration."

Drinking wine? "Champagne, of course," he chuckles.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.46.86). Grosser Saal — April 21 at 7:30: Karl Jarrett. April 24 at 7:30: Joan Sutherland, Richard Bonynge piano. April 25 at 7:30: "American Folk Blues Festival." Stadthalle, 15 Vogelweidplatz 14 — April 24 at 7:30: Elton John. April 28 at 7:30: Mike Oldfield. Volkstheater (tel. 93.27.76) — April 26 (premiere) at 7: "Der Bockerer."

DENMARK

AALBORG, North Jutland Museum of Art — To April 27: "The 70s in American Art" exhibition. AARHUS, April 23-27: "Third Festival of Contemporary Music" (tel. 12.16.00). COPENHAGEN, Falkoner Theatre (tel. 86.85.01) — April 28: Zealand Symphony Orchestra. Willi Boskovsky conductor. Royal Theatre (tel. 14.17.65). Old Stage — From April 24: "Idomeneo."

BELOGIUM

ANTWERP, International Cultural Centre, 50 Meir — April 26-May 25: Radovan Kragulj, exhibition. Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 031/33.13.23; 33.66.85) — April 19 at 8: "Tosca." April 30 at 3: "Salome." April 24-26 at 8; April 27 at 3: "Kiss Me Kate." BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel. 218.12.01/02). Grande Salle — April 25 (gala) and 29 at 8; April 27 at 3: "The Hero" (Menotti).

ENGLAND

BADMINTON, To April 20: "Badminton Horse Trials," international equestrian competition (tel. 045 421/272). COVENTRY, Rothes Hall, University of Warwick — To April 20: "Heart of England Craft Market" (tel. 0920/87.00.40). LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel. 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company. Camden Arts Centre (tel. 435.26.43) — To April 20: "London Crafts Fair."

FRANCE

COLOISEUM (tel. 836.31.61) — English National Opera. Crystal Palace National Sports Centre — April 19-20: "British Sub-Aqua Club Exhibition" (tel. 580.90.92). Ronnie Scott's (tel. 439.07.47) — To April 26: Earl Hines Quartet. Marva Josie, Bobby Wellins Quartet. Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52) — To May 26: "Lord Leverhulme Collection." Royal Festival Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — April 20 at 7:30: London Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus. Andre Previn conductor. April 21 at 8: Toot Toot. April 23 at 8: BBC Symphony Orchestra. Gennadi Rozhdvensky conductor. April 25 at 7:30: The Spinners. April 27 at 7:30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Oskar Kamm conductor. Yehudi Menuhin violin. Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel. 928.31.91) — April 22 at 7:45: Rita Hunter soprano. Hazel Vivienne piano. Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square — April 29-30: "Royal Horticultural Society Flower Show" (tel. 834.43.33). Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66). Royal Opera — April 21, 24 and 26 at 7:30: "Die Zauberflöte." April 22, 25

FRANCE

EVIAN, "Fifth Music Festival" (tel. 50/75.03.78) April 30-May 10, April 30 at 9:30: Ghidon Kremer violin, Elena Kremen piano. NANCY, Grand Theatre — April 22 and 23: Nouveau Theatre de Nancy. April 24 and 25: Viola Farter Dance Company. PARIS, American Center (tel. 354.99.92) — To May 16: Solaris Dance Theater. To May 14: "American Paintings: The 80s," organized by American artist Barbara Rose. American Church (tel. 620.46.42) — April 26: "April in Paris Festival," paintings for sale to benefit American Church. Palais des Congress (tel. 758.27.78) — April 22-May 17: Felting Opera. French Center, IRCAM (tel. 278.79.95) — April 24-May 4: Joyce Trisler Dance Company. Theatre d'Orsay (tel. 548.38.53) — April 22-26 at 8:30: Ensemble Inter-Contemporain, Peter Eotvos and Pierre Boulez conductors.

FRANCE

and 28 at 7:30: "La Fanciulla del West." Royal Ballet — April 19 at 7:30: "Swan Lake." Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41) — April 27 at 7:30: "It Don't Mean a Thing." WEST GERMANY BERLIN, Deutscher Oper (tel. 341.44.49). Berlin Opera Ballet — April 19 at 8: "The Nutcracker." April 24 at 7:30: "Fascination for Scharoun." April 25 at 8: "You Need a Love" and "Don Juan." Berlin Opera — April 20 and 23 at 7:30: "La Traviata." April 21 at 7:30: "Der Fliegende Holländer." April 22 at 7:30: "Die Zauberflöte." Hochschule der Künste — April 19 at 8: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Andre Maillard-Bock conductor. April 26 at 8: Berlin Baroque Orchestra. COLOGNE, Schenkel-Schnepphaus — April 19 and 20, at 7:30: "Lohengrin" (Möller). April 23 at 8: "Woyzeck," Rumanian National Theater (in German). DUESSELDORF, Schenkel-Schnepphaus (tel. 36.30.11). Grosses Haus — April 19 (premiere), 20 and 27 at 7:30: "In der Sache J. Robert Oppenheimer" (Kipphardt). Kleines Haus — April 20 and 24 at 7:30: "Woyzeck" (Joyce). FRANKFURT, Johanneshalle (tel. 219.19.19) — April 19 at 8: Polish Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Stanislaw Wislowski conductor. Konstanz Kulka violin. HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel. 040/35.15.55) — April 20 at 8: "Lohengrin." April 23 and 25 at 7:30: "Fidelio."

ITALY

ROME, Accademia Filarmonica Romana (tel. 360.17.52) — April 23 at 9: "Orlando Lasciato." April 26 at 7:30: "Gottfrieds mensur." Galleria Incontro d'Arte (tel. 697.76.25) — To April 26: Ediz. Scholastic exhibition. THE NETHERLANDS AMSTERDAM, British Travel Centre (tel. 23.46.67) — From April 26 at 11 a.m. to April 27 at 12 a.m.: "Shakespeare Marathon." English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam attempt world record for reading complete works of Shakespeare. Carré Theatre — April 21: Victor Berge conducting pianist. Concertgebouw (tel. 020/71.83.45) — April 19, 20 and 24: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor. Alfred Brendel piano. April 25 and 26: Amsterdam Philharmonic. Ken Ichiro Kobayashi conductor. Paradiso (tel. 23.73.48) — April 15 Elvis Costello. April 20: The Damned. April: Toulouse Lautrec, lithographs.

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Travel

Tours Through Bordeaux's Wine Region

by Susan Heller Anderson

BORDEAUX — In the last couple of years the French press has been speaking with respect of Bordeaux's *deuxième ville*, its second wind. Historically, this is probably its fourth or fifth wind never mind. Bordeaux is in the midst of a renaissance. An ambitious urban redevelopment coupled with a restoration of its old buildings gives credence to the view that it is the most beautiful 18th-century city in Europe.

This revival has spread to the surrounding countryside. Bordeaux is in the center of France's most famous vineyards, but visiting them has previously been only for the well-connected. Today, a new generation of dynamic young men has taken over, opening their doors graciously to passers-by and, in many cases, luring them with feelings about their product.

Bordeaux's geographical position near the beaches of the Atlantic Coast and the forest of the Landes makes it an ideal jumping-off spot

cluding what are now the modern departments of Dordogne, Aveyron, Lot and Gironde) to English rule, its name was francized to Guyenne. This union also cemented the commercial relationships with the English that persist to this day. You can still buy Bordeaux wines cheaper in London than in Paris.

At the end of the Hundred Years' War Bordeaux was taken by the French, and the Bordeaux rebelled against French control until the 18th century, when governors were imposed to bring them into line. These men were enlightened city planners, creating spacious squares, wide streets, a public garden and a homogeneous wall of buildings, called *la grande facade*, to hide the riverside slums. Prosperity lasted until Napoleon's blockade, which ruined the sea trade, and Bordeaux slumbered until after World War II.

Bordeaux today is laid out along a north-south axis with the river to the east. The north-north portion of the city has the 18th-century avenues and mansions, Roman ruins, more monuments, the opera, hotels and the park. The southern section encompasses part of the port, Old Bordeaux, churches, museums and shops.

Grandes Hommes, with its sumptuous offerings of fresh foie gras, truffades, game, ravigote and exotic fruits, gives a view of the city's affluence. From here one can wander to the place de Tourny, then to the Palais Gallien, the ruins of a vast amphitheater dating from A.D. 260 and the only vestige of the Gallo-Roman city. Streets lead to the Jardin Public, with a swan boat gliding on its stream.

Across the park, the Esplanade des Quinconces leads to the Maison des Vins, which dispenses advice and literature on the surrounding wine regions. Another block away is the Grand Theatre, Bordeaux's opera house by the architect Victor Louis (who also built Paris' Comedie Francaise) with a peristyle of Corinthian columns surmounted by large figures of muses and goddesses.

The Musée des Beaux Arts, terribly overcrowded but well-hung and lit, is worth a visit for sculptures by Giacomo Manzù and Ossip Zadkine and some extraordinary Flemish paintings. The Musée des Arts Decoratifs, at the heart of the antique district, has a eclectic collection of ceramics, costumes, knickknacks and furniture.

Excursions: 1. The Medoc, home of Bordeaux's most famous wines, takes a day to visit, although the vineyards begin only 11 miles northwest of town. The first village is Margaux, then Saint-Julien. One of the latter's most respected growths, Chateau Leoville-Las Cases, has stone statues of lions guarding its gates. It is open to visitors.

Next comes Pauillac, whose mayor is also the owner of Chateau Lynch-Bages, known for its sumptuous, vigorous wines. His son, Jean-Michel Cazes, is now restoring the small chateau, speaks perfect English and went to Texas A & M University. At the edge of Pauillac in Saint Estephe is an amusing structure with massive curved wood doors from Zanzibar, pagoda-like turrets and dragons surmounting the entry gates. This is the large Chateau Cos d'Estournel, which is also open to the public. Being too close to water, the Bordelais do not age their wines in underground cellars but in large sheds above ground called *chais*.

2. A second one-day excursion east to Saint Emilion, south to Sauternes and north through Graves encompasses three major wine-producing regions. Saint Emilion is a charming hill town with a church built into the rock, its nave virtually subterranean. Slightly out of town, Chateau Figeac, whose wines are often the equal of its first-growth neighbor's, Chateau Cheval Blanc, has recently renovated its *chais*, artistically arranged and lit. Thierry de Manoncourt, who has nursed this property since the war, dispenses samples of his beloved wine.

Dropping south through Sauternes to nearby Barsac, one passes Chateau Nairac, where the American owner, Tom Heeter, welcomes visitors and sells his wine. Further north in Graves, Chateau Carbonnieux is open to visitors and, nearby, at Domaine des Chevaliers, Claude Ricard is one of the few Graves vintners to make both superb white and red wines.

3. A different sort of one-day outing is the trip through the Parc Naturel Regional des Landes de Gascogne with a stop at the open air museum in Marquise. A miniature train takes visitors through the forest past traditional Landais cottages and farms. Nearby is the coast, sandy beaches extending south to Spain.

For years Bordeaux lacked a first-class hotel.



Bordeaux's Grosse Cloche Bell Tower.

Now the Grand Hotel, facing the opera, has just opened. A more modest choice is the Normand, also centrally located. The modern Framel was the first member of a hotel chain to win a

star in the Michelin for its restaurant, the Meridien — but lost it again this year. In the Sauternes region Claude Darroze in Langoon has a charming hotel with one of the area's better restaurants.

Along with the city's renaissance has come a gastronomic miracle. Bordeaux now boasts several eating places that rival those of Paris or Lyons. A unique bistro, La Tupina, features old-fashioned specialties of the Southwest, many based on duck. Its owner is a wine lover whose list is the most reasonably priced in town and boasts a staggering choice of some 50 Armagnacs, many on sale at his wine shop, Folle Blanche. Next door is a twin bistro under the same ownership with a slightly different menu.

The city's best-known restaurant is the elegant Saint James, run by Jean-Marie Amat, who began the food revolution here 10 years ago. He also operates a second establishment, charming and less lofty but just as good in its way, Le Bistrot de Bordeaux. It has a three-course menu including three glasses of different wines, for 70 francs. Mr. Amat's sister and her husband operate the Vieux Bordeaux, a sympathetic bistro with terrific food at reasonable prices — a four-course menu for 58 francs.

Newly installed at Clavel near the railroad station is Francis Garcia, another young chef whose cooking brought two stars in the Michelin guide to a nearby restaurant. Now Mr. Garcia is his own boss in this calm, friendly establishment, and one can detect his Spanish background in the imaginative contributions to nouvelle cuisine here.

A businessman's favorite is Jean Ramet's Chapon Fin, an elaborately decorated restaurant with false grotesques and a painted sky. Le Rouzic is another restaurant in same price range, emphasizing nouvelle cuisine in a romantic decor. Book ahead for hotels and restaurants, which tend to be crowded during the week.

Several excellent guidebooks are valuable not only for their insights on the city itself but also for their ideas on excursions, shopping and offbeat explorations. First is Jean-Louis Delapal's "Aquitaine, Perigord, Quercy, Auvergne," with its superior maps and overview of the region. Alexis Lichine's "Guide to the Wines and Vineyards of France" is as much a homage to Bordeaux as to its wines. Finally, for up-to-the-minute tips on the social underpinnings of the city, "Bordeaux Insolite" is indispensable.

Chateau d'Yquem, Bordeaux's Liquid Gold

by Vicky Elliott

BORDEAUX — "It tastes like the good Lord in velvet knickerbockers," said one taster, holding his glass of liquid gold against the light. "It's a sunbeam concentrated in a glass" was another verdict at a wine tasting during the *Rencontres Gourmandes*, a recent celebration of Bordeaux's food and wine.

The location: Chateau d'Yquem, a medieval castle perched on a hilltop that produces the richest and rarest of all sauternes, Bordeaux's sweet white wines. Its taste of honey, bouquet of honeysuckle and smoothness of silk are unequalled anywhere.

And considering the effort that goes into its limited production, at today's prices (around \$75 for the respectable vintage of 1975) Yquem is a good buy. A century ago, it fetched higher prices than any wine and won the rating *premier grand cru classe* (first grape growth) in the 1855 classification of Bordeaux. But sauternes prices tumbled when the Bordeaux market collapsed in 1972, and have only just picked up again.

Sauternes are accessible wines, and historically speaking, they have always had great appeal. Thomas Jefferson, an ambassador to Paris, ordered a stock of Yquem in 1787. The Russians loved it: Czar Alexander II's brother passed by in 1859 and paid the vast price of 30,000 gold francs for some casks. One Muscovite asked for his supply to be bottled in cut-glass decanters engraved with "Chateau d'Yquem 1869," their glass stoppers attached with a silk ribbon.

The wine became what it is today one autumn in 1847, when, according to the property's present owner, the Count de Lur-Saluces, one of his ancestors was late in giving the order to go ahead with the harvesting. The grapes were attacked by a mysterious mold, the "noble rot" or *botrytis cinerea* that pumps the water out of the grape without puncturing the skin, and enhances its sugar content.

The exact genesis of this mysterious process, according to the count, has still not been established — it is fostered first by the early morning mist that envelops the vines, then by the strong autumn sun. The chemicals released dramatically increase the alcohol content of the wine, which is stabilized at an average 14 percent. All this adds up to an intense and luminous wine, slightly denser than water.

The vendanges or grape harvests begin in October and continue far later than those for most other growths. (In 1974, the grape-pickers, wrapped up in well and wearing rubber gloves, worked through December 14.) The laborious process of harvesting could only be contemplated by the greatest of estates, as it demands not only skilled workers but an inordinate amount of patience. Each grape, shriveled but sweet to the taste, must be picked individually from each bunch at exactly the right stage of its maturity.

Timing the whole operation is tricky. "If we leave the picking too late, our seasoned workers, mostly from the region, wonder whether we haven't forgotten them," said the Count de Lur-Saluces, who took over the property when his uncle died in 1968. He also told how gypsies were once found eating the grapes by the side of the road. "When we stopped them, they accused us of leaving the grapes to go bad," he said.

Harvesting can continue over as many as 11 different pickings, and bad weather, as in 1964 and 1972, can ruin a whole crop. The final production is extremely limited, at a single glass per vine plant. More commercial wines run to almost a bottle full.

The wine is vinified entirely in the traditional wooden equipment and stored for three and a half years in new wooden barrels — prestige items that are resold afterwards. The volume of production for the last three years has been disappointing, and the count is still trying to make up for the low yield of 1977 and 1978 — though 1977 was a good vintage. Last year's production ran to an average 200 casks.

In 1959, Yquem decided to go into produc-



tion of a dry white wine, known as "Y" (Ygre in French) using the grapes that do not meet the requirements for the *grand cru*. This matures faster than its more celebrated cousin and is ready for bottling after two and a half years.

But Chateau d'Yquem proper is best drunk after at least ten years. From then onwards, it is virtually indestructible. The count remembers a 1861 vintage he once tasted that was still an enjoyable experience.

The traditional accompaniment for this luscious wine is foie gras, but recent chefs have been more ambitious, matching it with oysters and kidneys. There is a school — to which, of course, the count belongs — that maintains that you can drink Yquem through every course of a meal. Its taste is so refined that even those who usually balk at a sweet wine might agree.

Chateau d'Yquem, as a working property, limits its visitors, but it is possible to arrange individual visits and wine tastings. Tel: (56) 63.1.05 for an appointment.



An example of Bordeaux's wrought-iron grille work, on balconies and in parks.

to vary urban pleasures with hunting, fishing, boating or just lounging on the beach.

The city itself is located on the west bank of the Garonne River, just before it joins the Dordogne, the joined rivers renamed the Gironde and flowing into the Atlantic. With a population of 250,000, it is France's fourth largest metropolitan area and the industrial and cultural capital of the southwest.

Bordeaux appears first in history as a large Celtic village called Burdigala. In A.D. 56 the Romans captured it, bringing with them what would give the area its wealth and renown — the grapevine.

Prosperity came in the 11th century, when Aquitaine became the capital of the Duchy of Aquitaine. When Eleanor of Aquitaine married Henry II of England, delivering the duchy (in-

The best place to begin visiting the old town is just off the quay at place Gabriel, designed by Jacques-Ange Gabriel, who also died the Bourso next door, a magnificent Louis XVI structure with vaulted rooms and a monumental staircase. The small surrounding streets reveal restorations of delicate wrought-iron balconies, and carved stone facades. South through more small streets to the place Dubourg is a curious church, Saint Michel, with a detached bell tower and a lively flea market on weekends. The city's most familiar landmark is the Grosse Cloche, to the west.

For shopping in the old town, the rue Sainte Catherine and the rue de la Porte Dijeaux are filled with trendy boutiques. The city's main shopping street, Cours de l'Intendance, borders the old town.

For the modern city, the market on Place des

Photo Vacations for the Tireless Shutterbug

by Irving J. Pasternak

NEW YORK — Even the most avid shutterbugs often don't know that there are special vacation packages designed just to increase their knowledge of the art — and in wonderfully exotic environments. The tours also offer the opportunity to meet others with the same interests.

Many of these "learning" vacations are surprisingly reasonable in cost — often much cheaper than a comparable trip at a resort motel — and most of them include three meals a day and few major extra expenses. For those inter-

ested in planning for a vacation of this kind, here are some helpful suggestions:

"Thru the Lens, Photographic Adventures" is an organization that offers 22 trips to almost every part of the world. If you want to photograph the Canadian Rockies, you can leave Aug. 30 for 15 days. Or if you prefer Tibet, you can leave for Kashmir, Ladakh and Amritsar on Sept. 20 for 22 days. Other trips are to New Zealand, the Himalayas, Bali, Burma, Peru, Ecuador, Yugoslavia (May 3, costs \$2875), even New England in autumn. This group has been running photographic trips for many years and is a very professional operation. To send for their booklet, write Thru the Lens, P.O. Box

4516, 12501 Chandler Boulevard, North Hollywood, Calif. 91607.

Panopticon Summer Workshop. If expenses are not a serious problem, you might want to Greece from June 21 to July 26 and study with two top American photographers and photographers — Gary Winograd and Tod Panageorge (who has taught at both Harvard University and M.I.T.) in Nauplia, Greece. This five-week workshop is connected with the Massachusetts College of Art. For prices (around \$2,000 from Europe) and more information, contact Tony Decaneas, Panopticon Summer Workshop, 187 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. 02215.

Safaris to Africa. Zambia Airways in London organizes a number of safaris in Zambia and Botswana, in conjunction with a tour operator. These are not primarily photographic tours, but after all, most safariguers go armed with heavy cameras, and the wildlife here is very plentiful. Prices start at \$850. Write Twickenham Travel, 22 Church St., Twickenham, Middlesex, England. Tel: (01) 898-8611.

In a medieval village in Provence, France, Sarah Lawrence College sponsors a summer and/or fall Workshop Course in Photography. Qualified students can take these photography courses (with or without credit) and study French at the same time. Ancient stone quarries and sunny French villages offer plentiful material for photography. The summer session runs from June 25 to Aug. 5 and costs \$1,750 (covers tuition plus room and board). For information, contact Office of Special Programs, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708.

Southeastern United States. Wilderness Southeast is a non-profit educational corporation that runs two photographic traveling

workshops for photographers interested in nature in the southeastern United States. One is the Sea Island Workshop from June 21-28; the other is the Okefenokee Swamp Workshop Nov. 1-8. Each costs \$310, and each leaves from Savannah, Ga. There are also 45 other trips at different times of the year. Contact Wilderness Southeast, Route 3, Box 619, Savannah, Ga. 31406.

Boyd Norton, an award-winning freelance photographer and writer, runs a series of wilderness photography workshops in Alaska. He and his staff of teachers conduct seven-day sessions — one from July 27 to Aug. 2; another Aug. 3-9. The cost, starting from Anchorage, is \$1,195. An advanced workshop of eight days and nine nights in Wyoming runs from June 29 to July 6; July 12-19; Sept. 1-8; Sept. 15-22, and costs \$595.

Another seven-day workshop in Idaho, for \$695 (not including air fare), will be conducted April 27-May 3. A seven-day, six-night raft trip is to take place May 7-13 and costs \$895 (includes local air charter). For information, write Boyd Norton, University of the Wilderness, P.O. Box 1687 Evergreen, Colo. 80439.

Camp Denali is an Alaskan wilderness vacation retreat for photographers, naturalists and adventurers. It is located in the Kanishka National Park on the north boundary of McKinley National Park and offers two-week wilderness workshops, plus hiking, fishing, heavier watching or photographing moose, grizzly and caribou. Workshop No. 1: Wildflowers and Nesting Birds, runs June 6-13; Workshop No. 2: Wildlife & Tundra Fall Color, runs Aug. 29 to Sept. 5. The cost of either wilderness workshop is

\$642 for adults, \$481.50 per child. Price includes meals, lodging, local transportation and seminars. For information and reservations write: Wilderness Workshops, Camp Denali, P.O. Box 67, McKinley Park, Alaska 99755.

Spring Down Under. If your vacation comes in October or November, you can catch spring "down under" with Air Pacific's Photosecure Adventures. Harold Pratt will take you to such far-away places as Nandi, Auckland, Waitomo and Christchurch. Eleven nights in New Zealand and five nights in Australia allow lots of time to savor the most scenic areas of the South Pacific and its flora and fauna. The trip starts from Hartford, Conn. Land arrangements cost \$1,375, starting from Los Angeles. Contact Gilbert-Love Travel, Inc., 880 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06105.



Tracking Four-Wheeled Species in Kenya

by Sandra Salmans

NAIROBI — We were only a couple of hours out of the Kenyan capital when our driver suddenly pulled off the road and began hurtling across the rutted plain. Excitedly, we scanned the horizon. Then, through binoculars, we sighted them — at least six minibuses, some red-and-white, some bearing the characteristics spots of ochre-colored dirt all of them jostling for territory. As we pulled up in their midst, we saw what had attracted them. In the center, drowsy from the sun and car exhaust, lay a yawning lion and hisess.

"If you are lucky, you may see lions kill, witness vultures waiting for the leftovers, follow cheetahs hunting or a pack of hyena on the chase," the safari brochure had gushed. What it had failed to mention was that, lucky or not, you will certainly see innumerable cars, minibuses, jeeps and other representatives of the four-wheeled species, all barking to the call of the wild. Hemingway to the contrary, what increasingly prowls the green hills of Africa these days are vehicles stalking wild animals — and, all too often, finding only each other.

As is only right, van-spotting is governed by the law of the jungle: The drivers with the strongest vision spot and pursue the beasts, while the weaker of us spot and pursue those drivers. The logic is undeniable but, as drivers converge on animals or confer at length in Swahili about which ground to cover next, Kenya's game parks face the risk of being turned into vast parking lots.

Van-spotting isn't without its silly side, of course, and after a day on the road our fellow travelers were learning the name of the game. "There are two VWs up ahead!" one of them called out. Another, raising his binoculars to his eyes, announced portentously, "A Datsun four-wheel drive on the left." What pursued a pride of lions? A shame of vans, obviously.

Not that it was very tempting to leave the van's security. When one of the drivers opened his door, the response of a car-encircled cheetah was back, teeth bared — was sufficiently alarming to make us wish for seat belts. On a rare foray into the bush, we were greeted by a road sign that struck a duly disturbing note. "You are likely to meet dangerous wild animals on this trail," it declared, with the British understatement that, along with beans and chips, is the heritage of Kenya's colonial past. The National Park are not responsible for any eventualities.

Fortunately, the only "eventuality" of the hike was an encounter with a pack of rather aggressive monkeys. But if the tourists were disappointed, the game lodge that evening overcompensated by piping a recording of croaking frogs — alternating, mercifully, with bird-chirping — into the dining room. The following evening, when a heavy rainfall caused huge beetles to drop from the rafters and skitter across our soup, we wondered what would happen next.

Occasionally one van broke away from the pack and tried to make it on its own. Perhaps the most exciting moment of our five-day safari occurred when one of the six passengers spotted a herd of impala — the small, delicate African

antelope — and, 100 meters away, a jackal stalking them. The jackal gave chase and so did we, racing back and forth over the dusty plain. The jackal soon outran our car but, we chose to think, the impala outran him — and, in any event, we had seen wildlife unimpeded by a backdrop of Volkswagen vans.

All but the most uncontentious safari-goer — of whom, admittedly, there appeared to be many — has to ask himself whether it is better to cage the animals, as in a zoo, or cage the homo sapiens and let the animals walk free. It was, after all, their turf — but we made better spectators. Couldn't they, short of regarding us as meals-on-wheels, have displayed a bit more interest?

The best compromise seemed to be the watering holes, natural or man-made, that adjoin many of the game lodges. At night, having eaten our own dinner, we sat out on the balcony in the moonlight and watched the animals eat theirs. Some of the deluxe hotels, such as Treepops near Nairobi and Salt Lick in the Taita Hills, post 24-hour watches and buzz the guests when any of the "big five" — lion, elephant, leopard, water buffalo and rhino — make an appearance. Our buzzer went off at 2 a.m., and we staggered to the observation deck — to see one large, lame elephant, shuffling through the undergrowth. It wasn't much, but it was nice to know it was there.

Package tours, including flights and safari, can be arranged through most large travel agencies as well as Kuoni, a Swiss company with offices in several European cities. It is also possible to put together your own trip, renting a car with or without a driver.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Hits Production Record

TOKYO, April 18 (AP-DJ)—Toyota, a major Japanese automobile manufacturer, said today its March auto production hit a new record high for the month of 95,718 units due mainly to brisk demand for trucks overseas and new models of passenger cars in the domestic market.

The March total rose 4 percent from February's 91,527 units, a record for that month, and up 14.5 percent from a year earlier.

Overall sales totaled a record 104,341 units, surpassing the previous monthly record of 96,810 units set in October. Exports marked an all-time high at 60,916 units, surpassing last June's record of 56,093 units. Exports to the United States totaled a record 29,899 units, up 49.6 percent from the previous month and up 39.3 percent from the year earlier.

Brantiff Suspends Singapore Service

SINGAPORE, April 18 (AP-DJ)—Brantiff Airways, buffeted by rising fuel costs and low passenger loads, suspended its Singapore service. The Texas-based carrier said that the suspensions will continue until it "is able to obtain more viable traffic rights."

The suspension of the twice-weekly service between Los Angeles and Singapore via Guam and Hong Kong takes effect May 16.

Shell Says Bredford Production Rises

THE HAGUE, April 18 (Reuters)—Royal Dutch-Shell group's Bredford oil fields are producing 46,000 barrels per day against 40,000 last year, President Dirk de Bruyne said.

He said that he was hopeful the Bredford California fields, which it purchased last year, will produce 100,000 barrels per day within a few years.

Mr. de Bruyne said Shell was waiting political developments between the Canadian federal government and the province of Alberta over the \$2.6-billion Alameda oil project, in which Shell companies have a 45 percent interest. He said that the Canadian government had withdrawn a guarantee of a world market price for synthetic crude oil from the sands.

Sony Plans Video Tape Accessory

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters)—Sony Consumer Products said today that it will introduce a programmable videocassette autotuner April 27.

The company said the changer, called the Betastack AG-300, will allow video tape recorder to switch to a new cassette while recording. This will allow consumers to record longer television shows with more than one tape.

Rockwell's Offer for Serck to Lapse

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters)—Rockwell International said today that its offer for Serck Ltd. will lapse on April 22 due to threatened legal action from the U.S. Department of Justice.

The company said that its Rockwell International Holdings plans to acquire Serck, a U.S. defense contractor, in a \$29.7-million cash offer.

The U.S. Department of Justice said yesterday that the proposed acquisition would be anti-competitive.

BSN Acquires French Food Activities

PARIS, April 18 (AP-DJ)—BSN-Gervais-Danone, a major food and food service group, has acquired the food activities in France of Generale Occidentale.

A communique said that BSN will take over four food companies of Generale Occidentale—Amora, La Pique Chante, Vandame and SEG—whose products are complementary.

The acquisition will be carried out by two of BSN's subsidiaries, Millat Verres and Diapal, a company spokesman said. In return, Generale Occidentale will acquire between 25 and 30 percent in the capitals of Millat and Diapal.

International Borrowing Rises 17.5%

PARIS, April 18 (AP-DJ)—International borrowings increased by 17.5 percent in March to \$6.375 billion from \$5.424 billion in February, figures released today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development show.

Loans from international banks accounted for \$4.139 billion, an increase of 13.9 percent over the \$3.569 billion in February.

Over the first quarter, borrowings amounted to \$21.671 billion, a decline of 2.5 percent compared with the \$22.965 billion in the 4th quarter of 1979.

But Strong Competition in Home Products

W. German Electronics Exports Rising

HANOVER, West Germany, April 18 (AP-DJ)—Exports of the West German electronics industry are rising between 5 and 10 percent in 1980, Bodo Boettcher, managing director of the West German Electronics Industry Association, said today.

Mr. Boettcher said electrical industry exports amounted to 35.2 billion marks in the first quarter of 1980, up 10 percent from the 31.9 billion marks in the first quarter of 1979.

He predicted that the fastest growing export sectors would continue to be telecommunications and electronic instrumentation, which had export sales of 8.7 billion marks in 1979, an increase of 13.1 percent from 1978.

He assumed the trend will go on, rising from order inflow, Mr. Boettcher said.

The industry official said that strong competition in both international and domestic markets for home electronics products would continue to increase.

Mr. Boettcher said Japan was West Germany's main competitor.

Retail Prices Up 4% in Britain

LONDON, April 18 (AP-DJ)—Britain's rate of retail price inflation in March rose 1.4 percent, the same as the February increase but less than the 2.5 percent rise in January, the Employment Department said today.

The increase brought the inflation rate on a year-to-year basis to 19.1 percent, compared with 19.1 percent in February.

The retail price index, not seasonally adjusted, rose to 252.2 in March (Jan. 15, 1974, equals 100) from 248.8 in February and from 245.3 in January. The March, 1979, index was 210.6. The market had expected the increase to be slightly under 1 percent with inflation near 19.2 percent annual rate.

Treasury to Sell \$4 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP-DJ)—The Treasury said yesterday it will sell about \$4 billion of Treasury bills at auction Wednesday.

Offers for the bills in minimum amounts of \$10,000 must be received by 1:30 p.m. EST Wednesday at the Treasury or Federal Reserve banks and branches.

St.-Gobain Creates Computer Alliance With Stake in Olivetti

MILAN, April 18—Olivetti announced today the terms under which St.-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson will acquire a minority stake in the Italian maker of office machinery and data systems, creating an important new European alliance in the computer field.

The French conglomerate will subscribe to just over one-fifth of a planned 101 billion lire (about \$116 million) capital increase by Olivetti, paying \$77 million for a slightly more than 10 percent stake in the Italian firm.

St.-Gobain said later in Paris it will buy additional Olivetti shares on the market, boosting its total share to about 20 percent.

Olivetti also announced that it increased its profit more than tenfold in 1979 to \$27.3 million from just over \$2.3 million in 1978, and proposes to pay a dividend for the first time in five years.

St. Gobain's acquisition is expected to lead to a powerful international group in one of the most rapidly expanding sectors in the data processing field. The French firm has a 20-percent share in Cii-Honeywell Bull and plans to increase its stake in the near future.

A new controlling syndicate will be established for Olivetti, in which St.-Gobain and two other partners will each have an equal share of 13.6 percent of total capital. The other partners are CIR, a holding company controlled by Olivetti managing director Carlo de Benedetti, and a group composed of members of the Olivetti family and several Italian banks.

The link is to be further cemented, St. Gobain announced, by the appointment of Mr. De Benedetti to the French company's board as soon as possible. The Italian industrialist is largely credited with reviving Olivetti since he bought into the company and took over as chief executive officer two years ago.

In Paris, the Franco-Italian alliance, as St.-Gobain calls it, is seen as a European response to growing U.S. and Japanese competition in office automation equipment. The accord takes into account "the rapid technological changes leading to a convergence between data processing, telecommunications and office equipment," the French company pointed out.

The agreement calls for Cii-HB and Olivetti "to coordinate their strategy and joint undertakings in the fields of research, production and marketing," St.-Gobain said.

In a statement welcoming the accord, Cii-HB President Jean-Pierre Brule noted that the office automation domain, especially in France "is among the priority sectors for industrial redeployment," adding that the company intended "to take a very active part in it."

Cii-HB recently set up a new office automation division to exploit its digital data processing expertise in (Continued on Page 12, Col.3)

Nigerian Oil Officials Suspended, Probe Set

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 18—President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has suspended senior officials of the Nigerian National Petroleum Co. and ordered a judicial inquiry into its affairs following the alleged disappearance of \$4.3 billion from the company's accounts.

NNPC is the national organization responsible for the sale of Nigeria's crude oil exports. Nigeria produces about 2.2 million barrels a day and is the second largest oil exporter to the United States.

Oil observers said, however, that they do not expect the development to have an immediate impact on U.S. oil companies operating there or on Nigerian supplies to the United States.

Following weeks of comment and trade union and student protests over the issue, Mr. Shagari yesterday announced the appointment of a commission headed by Supreme Court Judge Ayo Irikefe to investigate the matter.

The president ordered the suspension of the board of management of the NNPC and directed that the managing director and other top officials be suspended on compulsory leave.

The apparently missing billions were discovered when the military authorities then running Nigeria ordered audits of all major governmental agencies before turning over power to the incoming civilian government last year.

An audit last summer of NNPC by a Nigerian affiliate of Coopers & Lybrand, a U.S. accounting concern, showed that revenues perhaps reaching \$5 billion apparently had not been recorded on NNPC's books through the end of 1977.

The audit showed that the books had been kept on a cash basis and that records did not exist of substantial transactions between the company and foreign oil concerns.

One of the charges to be probed is an allegation that the money was transferred into a private bank account with the London-based Midland Bank International.

It has 60 days to submit a report on the matter, which is under investigation by the Nigerian Senate and the House of Representatives.

Britain Favors Curbs on Sugar

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters)—Britain is strongly in favor of European Economic Community countries cutting their sugar beet production and bringing their beet sugar exports to world markets under control, a government minister said.

"I welcome the direction of such recommendations," Minister of State for Agriculture Earl Ferrers told Parliament during a debate on EEC agriculture policy.

Earlier in the day, the London-based World Development Movement, a Third-World pressure group, said the EEC damaged developing country producers by preserving the Common Market mainly for local beet sugar producers, depressing the world price of sugar through higher exports and refusing to join the International Sugar Agreement.

Midland bank officials "have known about the allegations for a couple of weeks," a bank spokesman in London said, "but we have no knowledge of irregularities in the conduct of accounts with us."

The matter was raised in the Senate last month by Senator Sola Saraki, who said he was able to trace the money to an English bank account after ordering NNPC officers to open up the corporation's account books. He then found that the books had not been audited since the 1973-74 financial year.

Some oil traders said that as far back as 1973, cargoes of crude oil purchased in Nigeria by certain trading companies had left the nation without proper credit credentials and that the government never received payment for the oil.

People in Business



Richard Wade

Bankers Trust has appointed Richard Wade vice president and European coordinator of its newly formed export finance department in London.



Bob Agnew

Bob Agnew has been named vice president in charge of international accounts for Marsteller International in Frankfurt.

Chrysler Cuts Promotions, Puts Pressure on Dealers

DETROIT, April 18—Chrysler is dropping portions of the auto industry's most radical marketing program and is increasing pressure on dealers to order vehicles from the factory in the next few months.

Conceding the public showed less interest than expected in the program it announced in January, Chrysler said yesterday that it will stop offering 24 months of free scheduled maintenance and free membership in an independent road service club to new car buyers after April 30.

The U.S. automaker left intact its 30-day, money back guarantee and extended a \$50 test-drive offer and \$500 rebate plan on midsize models until April 30.

To raise factory orders, Chrysler announced a program under which dealers will be required to purchase an assigned number of 1980-model vehicles to be eligible to receive any rebates on leftover vehicles when the 1981 models are introduced this fall. Rebates are standard in the industry.

Chrysler said it has increased its share of the dwindling U.S. car market this year from 8.9 percent in January to 10.5 percent in March. Its sales, however, trail last year's levels by 26.2 percent.

U.S. GNP Slows to Trickle; Top Banks Cut Prime Rate

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—The U.S. economy slowed to a crawl in the first three months of this year, but refused to slip into the long-predicted recession, the government reported today. In line with evidence of the slowdown, several large U.S. banks moved today to cut the prime rate from a record 20 percent to 19 1/2 percent.

The Commerce Department reported that the real Gross National Product—the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—grew at 1.1 percent annual rate in the first quarter to \$2.52 trillion.

This followed growth rates of 3.1 percent in the third quarter of last year and 2 percent in the fourth quarter, indicating the economy is slowly winding down.

But economists have traditionally considered the United States is not in a recession until the GNP declines for two consecutive quarters. Today's figures showed the economy is still growing—but barely.

While the economy was slowing in the January-March quarter, inflation continued to gain momentum. Inflation, on the other hand, accelerated in the first three months of this year. The so-called Implicit Price Deflator—used by the Commerce Department to gauge inflation—rose 9.5 percent in the first quarter, up significantly from the fourth quarter's 8.4 percent rate.

Courtesy Slater, the department's chief economist, said while the economy continued to grow ever so slightly in the first quarter, the data from February and March indicates the nation may have already entered the recession.

"Though first quarter output was slightly above the fourth quarter, the statistical picture is one of an economy which peaked in January and then began to slide into recession," she said.

Some GNP categories—like personal consumption expenditures and government purchases—increased during the first quarter. But their growth rate was not nearly as great as it was in the fourth quarter of last year. Only business investment improved on its last outing.

Signs of the slowdown led Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty and Chemical Bank, to cut their prime lending rates to 19 1/2 percent, widening a rift with most other banks that retained a record 20 percent rate.

No. 2 Citibank made a quarter point reduction to 19 1/2 percent, the level that No. 3 Chase adopted yesterday in the first rollback for a major bank in the lending rate for major corporations.

The move to 19 1/2 percent was led by No. 5 Morgan Guaranty and quickly matched by Chase, Chemical and Bankers Trust. Later, Bank of America, the nation's largest, followed suit, as did several other major lenders.

Despite a consensus among economists that key interest rates have reached their peak after an historic climb this year, there is no agreement on how far and how fast rates will fall. The differing prime rate levels reflect this division.

While a retreat in the prime rate still has not spread to the bulk of the banking industry, drops in other key interest rates have taken hold. Yields on short term government securities, for example, have shed 3 percentage points from their highs of 16 1/2 percent last month.

Big Board Trading Slow Amid Uncertain Outlook

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Stocks drifted lower today in a session marked by lack of trading in the wake of mixed and confusing economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average, dropped 5.46 points to 763.4, down from 765.18 around 3 p.m. EST.

Advances led declines at the close, 749 to 728, among the 1,859 issues being traded.

The NYSE turnover amounted to about 26,880,000 shares, down from the 32,770,000 traded yesterday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. basic money supply, M1-A, fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$372.7 billion in the week ended April 9 from a revised \$374.4 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, known as the M2, declined to an average of \$390.4 billion in the week from \$391.5 billion a week ago.

Analysts said the news background kept many investors on the sidelines much of the day.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 18, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.255	4.32	199.31	47.32	232.42	1.627	117.76	35.20
Bombay	39.81	64.37	14.09	4.92	14.45	17.22	4.18	1.18
Frankfurt	1.851	4.176	—	42.02	21.28	91.00	4.215	107.45
London (b)	2.2645	—	4.117	9.81	1.9725	4.2945	64.32	3.875
Mumbai	849.85	1,795.00	440.85	202.50	440.85	202.50	20.14	32.54
New York	—	3.221	0.54085	0.22342	0.1148	0.4909	0.03359	0.57702
Paris	4.7975	9.587	232.40	—	4.9155	71.135	1.444	249.70
Zurich	1.7195	3.8484	93.17275	40.03252	0.17085	84.4135	5.7711	29.768
ECU	1.36885	0.61087	2.91374	5.847	1.18615	2.74228	40.432	2.3307

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Belgium	0.0227	0.0507	0.00104	0.00042	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104
Canada	0.0449	0.0981	0.00226	0.00092	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226
Denmark	0.1728	0.3637	0.00907	0.00363	0.00907	0.00907	0.00907	0.00907
France	0.0227	0.0507	0.00104	0.00042	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104
Germany	0.0449	0.0981	0.00226	0.00092	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226
Italy	0.2518	0.5136	0.01259	0.00504	0.01259	0.01259	0.01259	0.01259
Japan	0.00937	0.0196	0.00047	0.00019	0.00047	0.00047	0.00047	0.00047
Spain	0.0227	0.0507	0.00104	0.00042	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104
Sweden	0.0449	0.0981	0.00226	0.00092	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226
Switzerland	0.0227	0.0507	0.00104	0.00042	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104
U.K.	0.0449	0.0981	0.00226	0.00092	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226	0.00226
U.S.	0.0227	0.0507	0.00104	0.00042	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104	0.00104

(a) Commercial franc, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1,000.

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Cat. 1979 £2,500
Cat. 1980 £4,500

5/- Rose 1883-84 SG180, mint.
Cat. 1979 £350
Cat. 1980 £850

10/- Blue 1883 SG183, mint.
Cat. 1979 £650
Cat. 1980 £1,500

The outstanding rises in value shown above are by no means unique. Hundreds of other rare classic stamps have shown substantial increases in recent years. A recently published independent survey found that a sample of 12 stamp portfolios achieved an average rise in value of 638% in ten years.

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U.S. Industry Makes Charge in Dumping Case

EEC Accused of Restraining Steel Imports

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Representatives of the U.S. steel industry charged yesterday that the European Economic Community protected its steel producers by restraining imports and then dumping surplus production at unfairly low prices in the U.S. market.

The American Iron and Steel Institute, the United Steelworkers of America and seven major domestic producers joined in the complaints of the United States Steel Corp. that the European steel imports were a cause of "material injury" to the U.S. industry and its workers.

Their officials and lawyers appeared before the International Trade Commission, a quasi-judicial adjudicatory panel that has ruled last month by U.S. Steel demanding tariff relief against the allegedly unfair European competition.

In a rare show of industry solidarity, the representatives cited two examples of restrictive steel agreements that protected the European market: An accord has been reached every year since 1976 limiting Japanese exports to the EEC to 1.3 million tons, and an arrangement just renewed with 11 exporting countries places curbs and minimum prices on shipments. The countries are Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Spain.

'International Crisis'

Robert Peabody, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, the industry trade association, said that because of government policies to maintain employment — and therefore production — a "monumental disproportion" between supply and demand in the EEC "has continued to cause an international crisis in the steel sector."

He added that "We believe the industry has lost over \$3 billion in additional net income during the 1975-79 period due to foreign steel unfair pricing."

U.S. Judge Orders Lloyds To Pay on Leasing Policies

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP) — In a decision that has broad implications for Lloyds of London, a federal judge in Baltimore ruled yesterday that the British insurer must pay claims filed against it by a McLean, Va., computer leasing firm.

What makes the decision significant is that the McLean company, Federal Leasing Inc., is but one of many such leasing firms filing claims under the policy.

It has been estimated that Lloyds could ultimately face claims of as much as half a billion dollars, which would make it by far the biggest loss in the insurance combine's history.

Under the policy, Lloyds agreed to pay any loss incurred by banks or other investors that financed the purchase of computers by leasing firms like FLI, if the users of those computers cancelled their lease within a specified period of time.

Using the policy, firms like FLI became middle-men between financial institutions and users. FLI, in its suit filed last summer against Lloyds, claimed it used the policy to finance about \$130 million worth of computer equipment. It then leased

the equipment to the users and

imported steel meant the loss of 18,000 U.S. jobs a year from 1975 to 1979.

In the complex adjudicatory process, the International Trade Commission has to decide whether there is a "reasonable indication" that imports from the seven EEC countries named in the U.S. Steel petition are a cause of injury. The seven are France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Representatives of the European producers will respond to the allegations today. They are expected to argue that the domestic industry has not proven a causal relationship

between the industry's troubles and the imports from Europe.

Alfred McCauley, spokesman for the American Institute for Import and Export, said the U.S. industry became "increasingly profitable in 1978 and 1979," while steel imports from the seven EEC countries fell from 7.5 million tons in 1978 to 5.4 million tons in 1979 after the Carter administration imposed minimum price guides in 1978.

Those guides, known as the trigger price mechanism and based on Japanese production costs, were suspended last month after U.S. Steel filed its suit.

European producers have pointed out that last year's total 17.5 mil-

lion tons of imported steel was significantly below the record 21 million tons in 1978.

If the commission determines that there has been no injury, the antidumping case, the largest ever filed under U.S. trade laws, would be aborted.

The Europeans have threatened trade retaliation that could lead to a transatlantic trade war if they are foreclosed from the U.S. market as a result of decisions in this case.

Also part of the adjudicatory process is the Commerce Department, which must determine if injury is found, the margin of the "unfair" pricing, which would be the basis for penalty levies on the imports.

Feared Crackdown on Dealings

Hunts Moved Tons of Silver Out of U.S.

By Jerry Knight

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP) — Following the United States might crack down on silver hoarding, the Hunt brothers of Texas last fall quietly began transferring tons of silver out of the country.

In one transaction alone, the Hunts shifted 2 million ounces of

silver from Chicago to a Swiss bank, according to documents made public by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The CFTC memos reveal for the first time how the Hunts bought and sold billions of dollars in precious metals, often working in partnership with two Saudi sheiks.

Nelson Bunker Hunt never even met one of the two Arabs, he told federal authorities last fall. Negotiating by telephone, Hunt and the Saudi sheiks formed a corporation in Bermuda to buy silver, gold, an oil refinery and a copper mine.

Another previously undisclosed Hunt deal involved the purchase of 40 million ounces of silver — almost 5 percent of all the silver used in the United States in a year.

CFTC officials were so alarmed by the Hunts' dealings that they asked as September they warned the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department of irregularities in the silver market.

Warnings Ignored

The Federal Reserve and the Treasury ignored the warnings, say memos written by Read Dunn Jr., the CFTC commissioner who acted as liaison with the other agencies.

"They showed no particular interest in silver," noted Mr. Dunn, a meticulous memo-writer who made notes on dozens of meetings about the Hunts' silver dealings.

Mr. Dunn released some of his files this week, after sending them to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., chairman of a subcommittee investigating the collapse of the silver market.

The documents turned over to Rep. Rosenthal include memos by Mr. Dunn and CFTC staff members on meetings and phone conversations they had with Nelson Bunker Hunt.

At a meeting on Oct. 25, Hunt said he "tended to prefer silver located in Europe," wrote John Mielke of CFTC's division of economics.

"He [Hunt] said he was afraid of the U.S. government might expropriate silver from individuals as it did in the 1930s, when individual citizens were no longer permitted to own gold," Mr. Mielke's memo said.

To avoid the cost and risk of shipping tons of precious metals overseas, Mr. Hunt worked out trades with foreign silver owners who wanted to sell their metal in the United States.

Working with J. Aron & Co. of New York, Hunt in October agreed to trade 2 million ounces of silver he owned in Chicago for 2 million ounces Aron owned in Zurich, Switzerland. In another trade, the Hunts got 5 million ounces of silver from Sharps, Pixley, a London metals dealer, in exchange for U.S. silver futures contracts.

Mr. Mielke's memo identifies the Saudis as Ali Bin Mussallam and Mohammed Abud al-Amoudi, the man Bunker Hunt said he had never met, but with whom he shared millions of dollars in investments.

St-Gobain, Olivetti Link Creates Computer Alliance

(Continued from Page 11)

the office products sector, but the company is known to lack the necessary financial base for its development.

Mr. Brule said that the accord will bring about "the type of European cooperation that our company has always advocated as a way of meeting the challenge at a world level of the major American and Japanese competitors."

Honeywell Information Systems of the United States holds 47 per-

cent of Cii-HB. Within the framework of technical and marketing agreements yet to be defined, the cooperation in no way affects the records with the U.S. partner, the French firm said.

Terms Fixed

The agreement fixing terms of the capital increase and St-Gobain's participation already has been signed. The French company will underwrite part of an Olivetti capital increase by paying \$3.70 a share for 21 million shares of par value \$1.15 (1,000 lire).

A further 80 million shares will be offered as a rights issue at a price of \$1.40 a share to current stockholders in a ratio of two new shares for every five already held.

Each member of Olivetti's new controlling syndicate will hold 25 million shares. Olivetti officials said St-Gobain has already purchased some Olivetti shares on the open market and could purchase more to make up the difference between the 21 million it will obtain through the capital increase and the 25 million it needs to participate in the syndicate.

St-Gobain may obtain shares in addition to those in the syndicate.

The syndicate has already agreed to reappoint Olivetti Chairman Bruno Visentini and Mr. De Benedetti to new five-year terms when their current terms expire in 1982.

The capital increase will raise Olivetti's share capital to \$240 million from \$124 million at present, the company said. In addition to its current share capital, Olivetti has just over \$105.8 million of convertible bonds outstanding.

For St-Gobain, whose main activities are in glassware and foundries, the accord with Olivetti continues its recent diversification into electronics and data processing, a strategy.

Apart from its stake in Cii-HB, St-Gobain has a 51 percent interest in a joint venture with National Semiconductor of the United States for the production of integrated circuits in France.

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock														12 Month Stock														12 Month Stock														12 Month Stock													
High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Last Close														High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Last Close														High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Last Close														High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s High Low Last Close													
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37 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	11 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	11 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	11 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2																					
38 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	12 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	12 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	12 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2																					
39 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	13 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	13 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	13 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2																					
40 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	14 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2																					
41 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2																					
42 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	16 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	16 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	16 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2																					
43 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2																					
44 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	18 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2																					
45 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	19 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	19 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	19 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2																					
46 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	20 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2																					
47 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	21 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	21 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	21 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2																					
48 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	22 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	22 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	22 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2																					
49 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	23 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	23 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	23 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2																					
50 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	24 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	24 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	24 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2																					
51 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	25 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	25 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	25 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2																					
52 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	26 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	26 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	26 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2																					
53 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	27 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	27 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	27 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2																					
54 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	28 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2																					
55 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	29 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	29 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	29 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2																					
56 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	30 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	30 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	30 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2																					
57 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	31 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	31 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	31 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2																					
58 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	32 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	32 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	32 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2																					
59 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	33 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	33 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	33 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2																					
60 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	34 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	34 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	34 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2																					
61 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	35 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	35 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	35 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2																					
62 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	36 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2																					
63 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2																					
64 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	38 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	38 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	38 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2																					
65 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	39 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	39 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	39 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2																					
66 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	40 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	40 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	40 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2																					
67 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	41 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	41 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	41 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2																					
68 1/2	2 1/2	6.2	15.5	100	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	42 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	42 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	42 1/2	4 1/2	10.5	100	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/																						

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April 18

[illegible]

The international essential.

Closing Prices, April 17, 1980

Canadian Indexes

	Moest Index	Prev. Close
Montreal	346.45	339.65
Toronto	1,887.50	1,881.70

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrial Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

—warns *World Market Perspective*, the newsletter which correctly forecast the 1973 oil crisis.

- One type of real estate the *Perspective* believes will be far superior to all others during severe inflation.
- 3 investment "traps" which the *Perspective* believes many investors are going to fall into during the coming turbulence.

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full year at the special all-included new subscriber rate
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inflation.

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Please charge my ☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa

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Payment should be made in U.S. \$ or equivalent value in other currencies.

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Closing Prices, April 17, 1980

	Stock	High	Low	Close
509	Bank Mont	52 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
724	Can Cml	51	12	12 1/2
508	Can Bch	51 1/2	25	25 1/2
500	Domin TrA	52 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
500	FCA Int	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
535	NatBk Cda	5 9/16	9 1/8	9 1/8
500	Power Co	51 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
771	Royal Bk	53 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4
500	Roy Trst Co	51 1/2	13	13 1/2

APR 12 1983
YON
222 5440411000

ni Chem.	210	Mitsui Chem.
ni Glass	265	Mitsui Chem.
Nip. Print	499	Mitsui Corp
Nip. Photo	415	Mitsui Elec
Osaka Motor	698	Mitsui Co.
toh	572	Nippon Steel
N.A.S.	160	Sharp
San Air L.	180	Sony Corp
San Ind. Pwr.	261	Sumitomo Bank
Soap	810	Sumitomo Chem.
Yasaki Steel	390	Sumitomo Metal
Brewery	126	Tokai Marine
Yasuda	365	Tokyo
Yokohama	361	Yasuda
Yokohama	354	Yokohama
Yokohama	681	Yokohama
Yokohama	536	Yokohama

Meeting on Prices

ALGIERS, April 18. (Reuters)—A gas-producing country is expected to meet Saturday in Algiers to reach an agreement on natural gas exploitation, production and marketing, the Algerian Agency reported today.

Experts from Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Iran, Indonesia and Iraq will discuss the current situation and the future of gas prices at the meeting, which is being organized by the Organization of Islamic Exporting Countries, it was said.

Algeria is campaigning to increase its share of the world oil and gas market.

Cincinnati April 18, 1906

[illegible]

84	15	4-23	99%	100	United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16
	16 1/2	5-27	97%	98%	United O'seas 6-83	15%
	18 1/2	5-27	98%	100%	United O'seas 6-89	19%

[illegible]

London Metals
(Figures in sterling per ton)

[illegible]

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
High	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Low	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Close	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

[illegible]

April 12, 1960

Index	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Scandin
8/13/16 - 8/15/16	6% - 7	17% - 17%	
8% - 9	6% - 7	17% - 17%	
8/15/16 - 9/1/16	6% - 7	17% - 17%	
9/1/16 - 9/3/16	7 1/16 - 5/16	16% - 16%	
8% - 9	6% - 6%	15% - 15%	

European Stock Market

AUG 18 1992

April 18, 1980

[illegible]

152.20	154.60	Boots	1.95	1.96	Full Aquilone
22.20	22.50	Boat	1.82	1.86	Perado
111.50	113.80	Boat	3.40	3.34	Gen Occident

[illegible]

Kufurt	Trafoalger H	0.68V7	0.49
	Tube Invert.	2.50	2.50
		5.82	5.80

7226	Prev.	5.14	S.H.A.	5.27	
7227	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7228	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7229	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7230	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7231	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7232	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7233	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7234	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7235	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7236	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7237	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7238	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7239	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7240	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7241	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7242	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7243	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7244	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7245	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7246	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7247	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7248	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7249	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7250	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7251	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7252	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7253	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7254	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7255	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7256	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7257	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7258	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7259	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7260	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7261	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7262	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7263	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7264	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7265	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7266	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7267	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7268	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7269	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7270	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7271	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7272	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7273	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7274	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7275	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7276	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7277	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7278	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7279	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7280	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7281	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7282	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7283	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7284	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7285	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7286	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7287	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7288	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7289	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
7290	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
729					

ZÜRICH

0	1,188
1	2,425
2	1,720
3	1,030
4	2,070
5	2,220
6	800
7	5,125
8	5,125
9	1,283
10	1,320
11	2,190
12	1,600
13	1,305
14	344
15	2,810
16	767
17	1,750
18	1,295
19	2,450
20	2,425

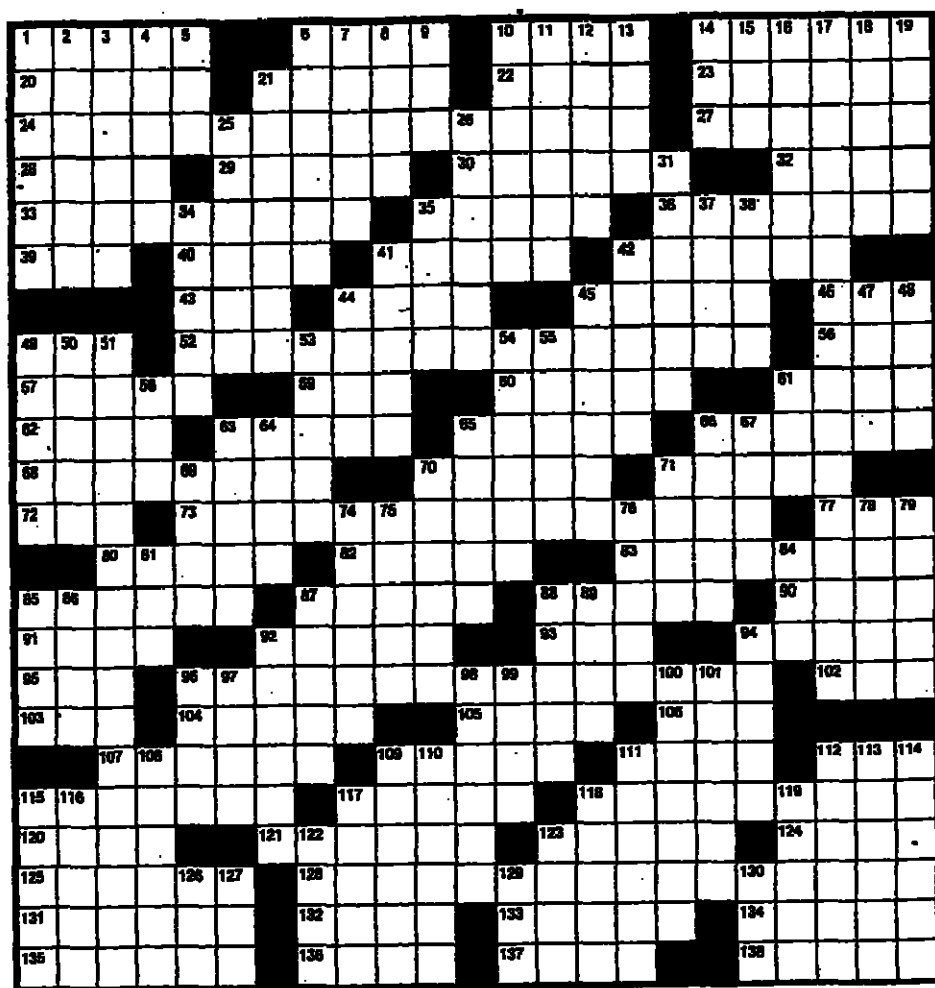
NAME: _____

•

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Globaloney By William Luttwik



ACROSS

1 Eaches food
2 Fitzgerald
3 specialty
4 Cinnabun
10 Balances
20 Active
21 Memorable
22 hostess
23 Hip
24 Taxonomic
25 categories
26 Tugboat Co.'s
27 slogan?
28 Abaft
29 Ending with
30 myth or iron
31 Brier
32 Tumult
33 Concert
34 Caused
35 turbulence
36 Pied-à-
37 Three-lined
38 walk
39 One or more
40 Lackaday!
41 Not so
42 Dandelion
43 Norma: Abbr.
44 Cuenis or
45 zygonia
46 Thrall
47 Used an
48 ottoman
49 Jell
50 A votre santé!
51 Material far
52 some mulls
53 Sierra Nevada
54 resort
55 Dae, e.g.
56 Arctic explorer
61 Southwest
62 wind
63 On in years
64 Kennel sounds
65 Scrape the
66 windshield
67 Former
68 Abrogated
69 Smithy
70 Street
71 Blue!
72 School
73 threesome
74 Went up the
75 Irrawaddy
76 Whitenpot
77 word
78 "Anglican"
composer: 1927

DOWN

1 Bluebeard's
last wife
2 Depth charge
3 Unshaken
4 Kind of deed
5 Slight notice
6 Word on a
dollar
7 Gators' cousins
8 Code word
for A
9 —Aviv
10 Bridge assets
11 Undergo
12 Reconciled
13 Mallard's
milieu
14 Org. for
Trevino et al.
15 Followers of ens
16 Eventually
17 Farmers
outside Beirut?

DOWN

18 Misdid
19 Midwestern
capital
21 Imbue
22 Opulence
23 Foo young
24 Fritter
25 Sunbathes
26 "Hello,
Dolly!" name
27 The birds
28 Paddock
youngsters
29 Reconciled
30 Farrall's
"Bernard"
31 Smuts, e.g.
32 Spread out
33 Marston
34 Comb. form
35 Duration
36 Brenda or Kay

DOWN

37 Gung-ho
38 Carat
39 Memorabilia?
40 Traffic
41 Gluck's output
42 Put on
43 Paralysis
44 Trouble
45 Knobs
46 Triton
47 Crowns of
furnaces
48 Stripes from
yarn
49 Famed film
official: 1879-
1954
50 Environments
51 Collapse
52 Spunk
53 King of Persia
54 Warble
55 Subjoin

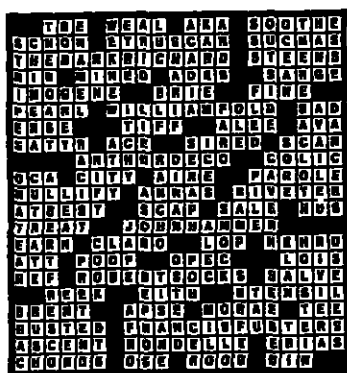
DOWN

56 Flaming
57 Pursuing
58 Army unit:
Abbr.
59 Ring windup
60 Letters
61 —account
62 "Dead Souls"
author
63 Dollops
64 Persons
65 Flower fea-
tures
66 —David
67 Recital
68 Mind dance
69 Elaborate
70 Smyrna export
71 Shrub
72 Keel-shaped
part

DOWN

73 Regard highly
74 —all
(smart aleck)
75 Hardens
76 Tea type
77 Inquiries
78 Muscovites'
council
79 Paragons
80 Swift
81 Plays clay
82 117 Scout
83 Ship's officer
84 Iceblink
85 Commune near
Caen
86 Letter opener
87 Boster, e.g.
88 Media network
89 Managed

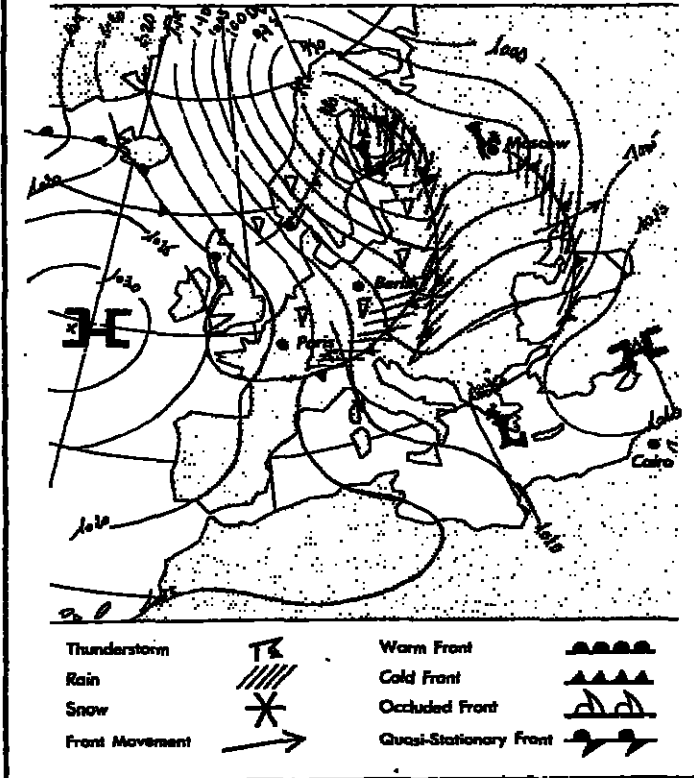
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
ALABAMA	20	68	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
ALASKA	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ARIZONA	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	12	54	Snow
CALIFORNIA	20	68	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Fair
CANADA	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
COLORADO	19	66	Fair	OSLO	16	61	Fair
CONNECTICUT	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
DELAWARE	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
FLORIDA	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	19	66	Foggy
GEORGIA	20	68	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	20	68	Fair
HAWAII	27	81	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Fair
ILLINOIS	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	22	72	Fair
INDIANA	20	68	Foggy	TEL AVIV	22	72	Fair
IOWA	14	57	Cloudy	TOKYO	13	55	Fair
KANSAS	15	59	Foggy	TURIN	19	66	Foggy
KENTUCKY	19	66	Overcast	VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
LOUISIANA	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
MAINE	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	15	59	Foggy
MARYLAND	19	66	Overcast				
MASSACHUSETTS	20	68	Cloudy				
MICHIGAN	20	68	Cloudy				
MINNESOTA	20	68	Cloudy				
MISSISSIPPI	20	68	Cloudy				
MISSOURI	20	68	Cloudy				
MONTANA	20	68	Cloudy				
NEBRASKA	20	68	Cloudy				
NEVADA	20	68	Cloudy				
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	68	Cloudy				
NEW JERSEY	20	68	Cloudy				
NEW MEXICO	20	68	Cloudy				
NEW YORK	20	68	Cloudy				
NORTH CAROLINA	20	68	Cloudy				
NORTH DAKOTA	20	68	Cloudy				
OHIO	20	68	Cloudy				
OKLAHOMA	20	68	Cloudy				
OREGON	20	68	Cloudy				
PENNSYLVANIA	20	68	Cloudy				
RHODE ISLAND	20	68	Cloudy				
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	68	Cloudy				
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	68	Cloudy				
TENNESSEE	20	68	Cloudy				
TEXAS	20	68	Cloudy				
UTAH	20	68	Cloudy				
Vermont	20	68	Cloudy				
VIRGINIA	20	68	Cloudy				
WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy				
WEST VIRGINIA	20	68	Cloudy				
WISCONSIN	20	68	Cloudy				
WYOMING	20	68	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Hefty Supply Damps Hippo Sales; Zoo in U.S. May Take 'Best Offer'

FRESNO, Calif., April 18 (LAT) — The bottom is falling out of the hippopotamus market. So says the Roeding Park Zoo here, where officials have been trying for more than six months to sell a hippo.

"There's a surplus of hippos, and that has hurt the market," said Dr. Paul Chaffee, the zoo's director. "Right now I know of at least five or six others for sale across the country. Whereas baby hippos used to sell for \$1,000 or \$1,200, we've been asking for just \$500 for ours. But we might have to take the best offer."

The hippo in question is an unnamed 11-month-old female. "We've never had one for sale this long," Dr. Chaffee said. One general problem, he said, is that hippos breed so well in captivity that oversupply results. The Fresno baby, for instance, is the 13th born to Bulgie and Bubbles, who are 23 and 25 years old, respectively.

Then too, Dr. Chaffee added, "We are very selective about whom we sell to. It must be someone with a good facility. We prefer to sell to a fellow member of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums."

BOOKS

GREAT FRIENDS

By David Garnett. Atheneum. Illustrated. 240 pp. \$16.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHEN last we heard of David Garnett, he was romping in the raspberries with Mina Curtiss, who reported on the romp in her delightful memoir, "Other People's Letters." After 18 novels, three volumes of autobiography, six decades of literary journalism and countless short stories, Garnett no longer romps. He ambles, as befits a man of letters pushing 90. "Great Friends" is a leisurely visit to illustrious writers he has known and outlived. They include Joseph Conrad, E.M. Forster, Virginia Woolf, H.G. Wells, W.H. Hudson, Ford Madox Ford, George Moore, John Maynard Keynes, H.E. Bates, D.H. Lawrence, Lytton Strachey, T.H. White, Edward Thomas, Arthur Waley, T.E. Lawrence, John Galsworthy and Carson McCullers. Garnett, of course, had the advantage of a father, Edward, who was an intelligent reader for a very good London publishing house, and of a mother, Constance, who busied herself translating most of 19th-century Russian literature into English. Writers arrived on his doorstep with the morning mail. Later on, as the literary editor of The New Statesman, he created his own friendships. He seems to have had a gift for them, although he knew T.H. White for 20 years and was still surprised to learn from White's own lips that White was a sadist.

A Compass and a Sailboat

Joseph Conrad gave him a compass in his boyhood, and once converted a long wicker washing-basket and a freshly laundered sheet into a sailboat for the two of them to play in. He also gave Garnett's first book a very nice notice. D.H. Lawrence worried that young Garnett had been taken up by the homosexual crowd, but his fears were groundless, even if young Garnett did scrupulously decline an offer from Frieda Lawrence to make love. Virginia Woolf is pictured on all fours at a garden party, pretending to be a werewolf, chasing little children. "Her grows were convincing," H.G. Wells is introduced as "bouncing like a rubber ball" while he plotted to seize control of the Fabian Society from Beatrice and Sidney Webb. Visiting the peculiar household of Lytton Strachey and Dora Carrington, Garnett discovers in the bathtub "the carcass of a large white pig being cured in brine," which leads him to reprove Carrington's biographer:

"I should like to contradict Michael Holroyd, who gives the impression that Carrington was a bad cook. I can do so safely as I ate her dishes and he did not."

This tone is fairly characteristic throughout. Garnett is dying up. Arthur Mizener is likewise reproved for giving us the impression that Ford Madox Ford had a decisive effect on the developing prose style of

Joseph Conrad. Conrad, he points out, had already published "The Outcast of the Islands" and "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'" before he even met Ford. It was more likely that Conrad influenced Ford, who is portrayed as a buffoon, without any mention of his splendid tetralogy, "Parade's End."

Generous to a Fault

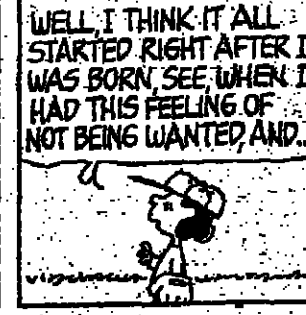
On the other hand, judging other friends, he is generous to a fault. George Moore, for instance, is said to be superior to Thomas Hardy as a novelist: "Luckily for literature Moore, unlike Zola, was not a propagandist. His powers of sympathy and his feeling for the poetry of nature and in human existence were like those of Tolstoy." This is unfair to Zola and an insult to Tolstoy. Similarly, the short stories of H.E. Bates "rank with those of any writer of our time," and Carson McCullers was "the best writer America had produced since Henry James." One of Garnett's explicit criteria for literary excellence is a lack of financial success; thus he is surprised that Bates could continue to write good short stories after making so much money on bad novels. I think I detect a note of envy here; Garnett seems to feel that he is not as famous as he should be.

But there are telling touches scattered about in "Great Friends." On Conrad: "His interest is more like that of the engineer studying fatigue in metals, or the effects of corrosion — the point at which the interior molecular structure can stand no more: the wire breaks, the girder snaps." On Galsworthy: "Like Conrad he wore a rimless eyeglass, which he put in his right eye when surprised by something said and wanted to listen seriously. Thus he used his eyeglass more as though it were a hearing aid than a help to sight." On Carson McCullers: "Her eyes were dark and full of pain. Her complexion was that of some overcooked gray vegetable tinged with poison." An account of a party given by the Indian ambassador to the United Nations in New York, at which Garnett meets Carson McCullers for the first time, is quite wonderful.

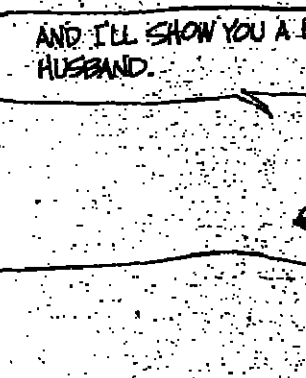
Most of "Great Friends" is not, however, wonderful. It is warmed over, splochy, avuncular, tired, arbitrary, an awesome leaf from a considerable tree.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



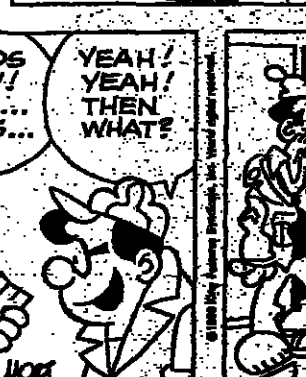
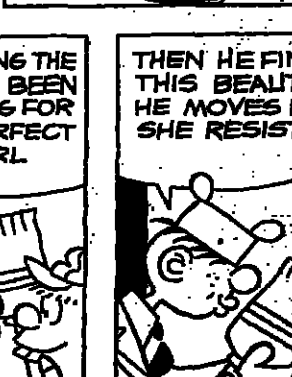
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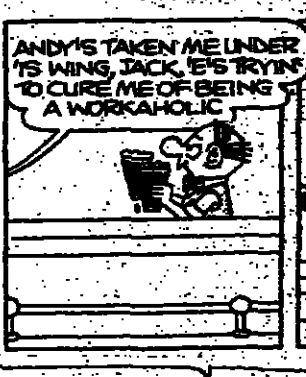
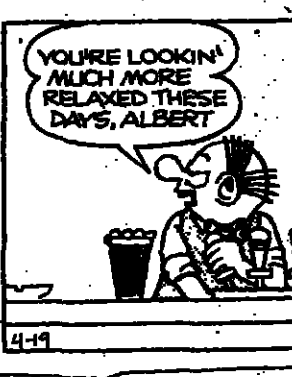
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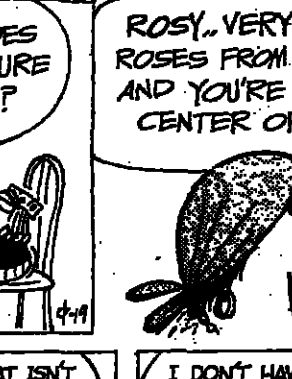
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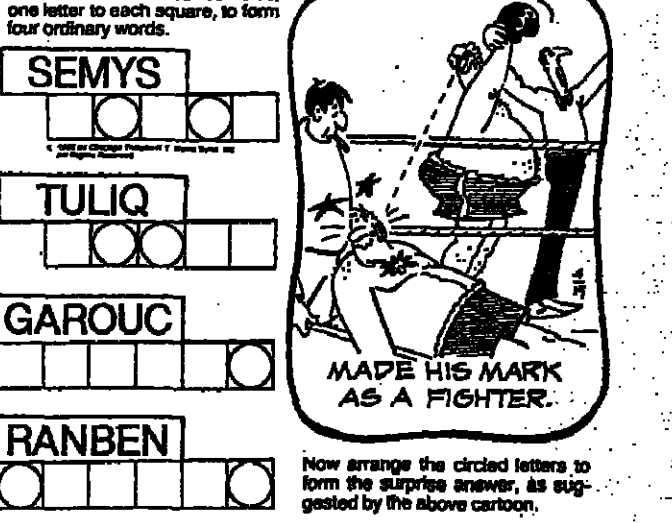
DONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXPLE MOTIF CELERY DETAIN

Answer: No hot dogs for the timid — "COLD FEET"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



